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The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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JOB PRINTING

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The colored people of this country have a medical college and a college of dentistry. This year ten students graduated at the medical college in Nashville and three at the dental college.

A Merced (Cal.) farmer has poisoned over 20,000 jack rabbits in the last four years, and yet, in spite of the warfare against them, they are increasing in number, and are becoming a veritable plague to the Merced and Fresno farmers.

Hercules it was who, when a lusty little babe, strangled the serpent that sought to crush him. That was well enough for the ancients; but, in order to see how far we are ahead of them, just read this: "Edward Wells of Geneseo, Ill., is wearing a black eye given him by his three-year-old son."

The once famous Cardiff giant has been heard from again, after years of oblivion. It reposes in a lidless box at El Paso, Texas, which serves as a settee for the idlers of that town. It appears that the giant was carried to El Paso a long while ago by some speculative individuals whose design it was to take him to Mexico and bury him, with the ultimate view of resurrecting him for the show business. Since then he is said to have been sold for the paltry price of $32.

One of the auditors of the Treasury Department, who had rented a house in a fashionable quarter of Washington, was surprised to discover, when the end of the month rolled around, that his landlord was none other than one of the messengers of his Bureau. Further inquiry developed the fact that the latter had been loaning money through the department to impecunious clerks and others, extorting in return an interest of 10 per cent. a month. The ex-messenger claims to have kept $10,000 in constant circulation, which, deducting losses, netted him a profit of about $8,000 a year.

The Chinese are a mild-mannered race, but they draw the line at banking irregularities. When the recent failure of the Tung Lung bank at Hong Kong was made public, a crowd of excited depositors stormed the building, ransacked it from top to bottom, and carried off and destroyed everything contained in it. This is a shorter and perhaps a more profitable way of declaring a dividend than the one usually pursued in occidental communities. On this occasion it is not stated whether the officers of the bank were among the assets. The probability is that they fled to the Montreal of China, wherever that may be.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has rejected the application of the heirs of John E. Bouligny for the issue of prize land script to the extent of 75,000 acres. This claim dates from the year 1717 and is involved in the historic operations of John Law, of South Sea Bubble fame. It is based upon an alleged grant by the government of France, covering a portion of the then French colony of Louisiana. The claimants succeeded, in 1867, in getting an act passed by Congress affirming their title. After the passage of the act it was discovered that the Supreme Court had passed upon the claim adversely. Thereupon a joint resolution was passed suspending the operation of the act. The claimants assert that the act involved something in the nature of a contract and, therefore, it was not within the competency of Congress to annul it.

Writing about the recent great growth of Minneapolis, a correspondent says: "There are twenty-four flouring mills on the banks of the Mississippi River, employing altogether some five thousand men and a vast amount of machinery and capital invested, the daily capacity of these mills being 31,200 barrels of flour, and exporting directly to Europe about 2,000,000 barrels per year. This great industry would of itself alone, with its demands of barrels, bags, machinery, etc., build up a large city; but in addition to flour and lumber there are miscellaneous manufactures of many staple articles of wood and metal, and also of textile fabricks, which were a few years ago made exclusively in the Eastern States. The values of the manufactures, exclusive of flour and lumber, in 1885, were $21,050,000. Altogether this miscellaneous manufacturing gives employment to over ten thousand men. The jobbing trade of Minneapolis has increased from about $1,000,000 only in 1870 to the amount of $41,309,000 in 1885. There are now sixteen railroads entering the city, and more seeking admittance."

The recent reappearance of the drum in some European armies, from which it had been banished, will seem timely should the whole continent now be called to arms. General Farre, the French War Minister, abolished it, and not until his retirement was it restored to the army of France. Belgium followed Farre's example, but now her troops have welcomed the return of the familiar music. Italy, after being fifteen years without it, is thinking of trying it again, the *Tribuna* and *Esercito Italiano* pleading vigorously for it with the war authorities. The argument against the drum was no doubt theoretically strong. It was a relic of barbaric days, requiring the employment of a large force of men to do nothing but make a noise. The cumbersome instruments are often lost in battle or require inordinate attention to take care of them. After its successful raid against the drums, the process of dry, scientific elimination was extended to the colors. There, however, it met a repulse; and in the reaction in favor of the pomp and circumstance of war, as a relief from its mere slaughtering capacity, the drum gets a hearing again.

PUSH AHEAD.

Up and on and do not wait
If you've anything to do;
Never be a moment late;
Drive ahead and push it through.

Onward press without complaint;
Never murmur, fret or scold;
Lingering never made a saint;
Vacant hearts no virtue hold.

Every moment keep in play
Nerve and faculty and grit;
Providence will haste the day
When with honor you will sit.
—*Religious Herald.*

A TROUBLESOME LANE.

That line had always been a bone of contention between Uncle Joe Allen and his neighbor on the west. When the country was new Uncle Joe and Samson Freeholder had bought adjacent farms. In some way or another they had not agreed about the matter of building the line fence. One wanted the privilege of building it in his own way, the other would not adopt that method; and so it came about that they decided to build a lane two rods wide, one-half lying one side the line and one-half on the other side. Each man put up a fence the whole length of the line, leaving that long strip of land that neither could use.

With a considerable degree of propriety the lane came to be known as "the Devil's Lane." Similar lanes may be found in certain parts of this country at the present time, although they are fast disappearing.

So the matter stood. The two men let each other severely alone after the fence was built. Each kept up the fence on his side of the Devil's Lane, never venturing to do anything toward making the land of value to himself or his neighbor.

Time brought gray hairs to those good farmers, and at length Sampson Freeholder was gathered to his fathers. Then the farm was sold to Dick Lamson, a wide-awake thorough-going young fellow who was bound to succeed in life. Everybody said so, and what all in Springfield agreed upon, who could question? Uncle Joe was not blind to the young man's sterling qualities, and so it happened that when, in the course of time, Dick came to court his handsome daughter Bess, he was very much inclined to favor his suit. It was not long before it came to be well understood that Dick was "going with Bess," and that they were going to "get married" in a few months.

Matters were in this condition when once upon a time Dick happened to get to thinking about that Devil's Lane. Then it stretched the whole width of his farm, separating him from his prospective father-in-law.

At that time the lane was well calculated to be an eyesore to any energetic farmer. It had been allowed to run to waste for many years. No one had set foot on it since the fences had been built save now and then a venturesome boy hunting rabbits, for which it furnished an excellent retreat. For it had grown up so thickly with shrubs, briars and weeds that it was the next thing to impossible for any one to force his way through it. In such a condition it was of no use to the men who owned the land. It looked to Dick like a sheer waste of property. There was a strip of land 100 rods long and a rod wide that belonged to him, and a piece of the same size which Uncle Joe ought to have under cultivation.

Was it not poor policy to allow that land to run wild in that way? So it seemed to him. He knew nothing about the circumstances under which the lane had been built and possibly thought it was only by chance.

"I'll speak to Uncle Joe about it the next time I'm over that way," was Dick's resolution; and it was not long before he had a chance to carry it into effect. The old gentleman seemed to be in very good humor the day Dick called on him, and the two men sat on the fence half an hour chatting about the crops and matters in general. Finally the young man said:

"By the way, Uncle Joe, what do you say to clearing up that land between you and me and putting a good fence on the line? That's where it belongs. The use of that land is worth something to us both."

Uncle Joe's lips closed for a moment very tightly. Then he replied:

"It's good enough for me as it is!"

Now, that meant a great deal from Uncle Joe. It meant that he had not forgotten the strife of almost half a century ago with neighbor Freeholder, and that he had no inclination now to depart from the decision he had then formed never to help build a fence on the line.

Dick was not slow to see that there was something back of the farmer's remark, and he wisely said no more about the lane.

But as fate would have it, the Legislature of the State about that time happened to recognize the fact that there were a number of devil's lanes inside its boundaries; and appreciating the fact that they were but standing monuments of man's perversity, some one introduced a bill to do away with them for ever. In case the parties in interest could not or would not agree to build a joint fence, the trustees of the township were authorized to locate the line, build a fence upon it and charge the expense to the general tax.

This Dick knew, but his steady-going neighbor did not. So that when some one happened to remark to Dick that it was about time the lane was closed up, it set the young man to thinking very earnestly.

Why should Uncle Joe persist so foolishly in maintaining that crop of bushes and briars. His farm was everywhere else a model of thrift. After a while he ventured to approach Uncle Joe again on the subject and told him, as the law then was, he didn't see but the lane would have to be done away with. But the old man was immovable. It passes all comprehension what an amount of litigation and neighborhood difficulty have grown out of so simple a matter as the construction of a line fence. Men sensible in most matters have been made enemies for life by just such a thing as that. It is my duty to chronicle the fact that, the more Dick thought about it, the more it aroused him. It was downright meanness on the old man's part to stand out in that way, according to Dick's opinion. Of course, he was an old man now and full of whims; but he ought to listen to common sense.

He finally talked it over with Bess, and, like the sensible girl she was, she sought to act as a mediator between the two men. It was not the first time a woman's heart had been crushed by the obstinancy of two men, like wheat by millstones. Uncle Joe finally told Bess never to mention the thing to him again. The fence was all right as it was and should not be disturbed. He had thought Dick Lamson "a pretty square kind of a fellow," but if that was the way he was going to act, he didn't want anything more to do with him; and, as for Bess, she needn't think she would ever get his consent to marry such an out-and-out scoundrel as he was!

Of course that put the climax on the trouble. Bess, with her lovely eyes full of tears, told her lover the old man's decision, and Dick's teeth came together hard as he listened.

So it was war, was it? Well, if that was so, he would see what the law could do.

In about ten days after that the trustees went out to the farms and very gravely struggled through the tangled lane and staked out the line. Then they served a notice on the two men that they must build a good legal fence there within thirty days. Uncle Joe looked on, and remarked that he knew what the law was and he'd try to live up to it.

Dick went to work and cut rails and drew them to the lane for the purpose of building his part of the fence; but Uncle Joe made no move in that direction. He spent much of his time in the neighborhood of the lane. He carried his gun most of the time. Now and then he brought home a rabbit for dinner. He had been, so he was fond of saying, something of a hunter in his time, and even now was counted a good shot for a man of his age.

After Dick had finished splitting rails for the fence, he had sharpened his axe, and, taking a good scythe, went down to clear the ground of brushes and briars.

He knew this would be no small task, but his arms were strong and his will good. Hardly an hour had he worked when a rifle shot rang out on the air and his strong right arm dropped to his side painfully wounded.

So severe was his injury that he could do nothing toward discovering who fired the murderous shot, and he was alone. After he had made his way to the house, the alarm was given and a crowd of men and boys turned out and hunted the lane from end to end, but in vain; no one could be found hiding there, and the deed remained a mystery.

In this way things stood for some time. Dick's arm healed slowly somehow. The bone had been injured a little, the doctor said. Dick saw Bess now and then. He could not help noticing that the poor girl's cheeks were growing paler day by day, and she seemed ready to break down whenever he came to see her. Her father was home but little now. Night and day he stood guard at the lane, a sturdy veteran on some self-imposed post of duty. He had even slept out in the bushes several times all night, coming to his meals in the morning stiff and sore from the damp, but with a determined look on his face. He was a man who never yielded what he thought was right. The thirty days given by law had passed, and the Township Trustees "allowed" to build the fence in a few days. They had watched things from a distance and knew how desperate the old man was.

About this time Dick and Bess happened to be sitting on the porch in the harvest moonlight. Uncle Joe was out on the fence probably. Neither of the young people referred to him.

As they sat thus Dick turned his eyes toward the Devil's Lane.

What was it he saw?

He sprang to his feet. Away down at the farther end of the lane a cloud of smoke curled lazily up.

As he watched, the breeze freshened a little, and a lurid glare leaned angrily skyward, sweeping the fire directly down the lane.

Some one had fired the undergrowth which crowded the lane.

It was a time of the year when everything was as dry as tinder. There had been no rain for weeks, and fire like that was a thing to be dreaded.

Where is your father, Bess?"

The girl now rose quickly, and with startled gaze looked toward the lane.

"He must be down yonder. Dick, I'm afraid—you don't suppose—"

"The bush is on fire. If your father is there he is in danger. I will go and see if I can find him."

Before the words were fairly spoken Dick had cleared the fence surrounding the farm house, and was running swiftly toward the fire, Bess following as fast as she could.

How the flames did sweep through that thicket! It seemed to lick the crackling bushes up like leaves. If her father was there—no; she couldn't bear to think what might be his fate. The old man was tired with his watching. He might have fallen asleep down there as he had so often before.

Dick soon reached the lane and plunged into the bushes as near the fire as he dared. If Uncle Joe was behind him then nothing short of a miracle could save him. If in front, then he possibly might be rescued from death in the flames.

"Don't come in here, Bess," shouted Dick as he saw the girl about to leap into the thick growth of brushes near him. "Go farther down and look along the fence."

Poor Bess obeyed silently. How like a very giant he seemed to her as he tramped through the briars, mud and bushes, tearing his face and hands terribly, hunting for the wilful old man who had wronged him so! Now there was his right arm powerless! Did Bess know who had fired the shot that had made it so? If she did, she dutifully kept the secret.

On and on swept the flames, chasing Dick like mad demons. The lower end of the lane was in sight. That would end the search. Where was the old man? Had he missed him? Could it be he had indeed perished? Dick's heart had softened toward the old man. It was a useless quarrel. He was ashamed of his part in it. If he had know how Uncle Joe felt about it, he never would have said a word about the miserable lane.

Suddenly a low cry fell on Dick's ears. It came from the rear, where the fire was raging fiercely. Dick knew Uncle Joe had been found.

Could he reach him before it would be too late? God help him, he would try. Nerving himself for the ordeal, he rushed back through the smoke toward the spot whence the cry proceeded. Again the call came, this time full of horror.

Plunging on, his feet hot, his breath choked, and his clothing on fire in places, the young man heroically made his way.

When almost ready to drop he found Uncle Joe staggering blindly toward the place. He was fearfully burned and almost exhausted.

Seizing him with his left arm, Dick bore him out into the meadow, and placing him on the ground, rolled him over and over till the flames which were eating into his flesh were put out. Then he fell to the earth himself unconscious.

By this time Bess had reached them. Quickly she wrapped Dick in her own garments, deadening the fire, and he was saved!

Two months after that Dick and Uncle Joe, scarred and still weak, staggered toward each other and clasped hands.

"I've been a fool, or crazy, Dick!" said Uncle Joe in a choked voice. "I'm ashamed of myself. Can't you forgive me?"

"Don't take all the blame, Uncle Joe," was the young man's reply. "I've done wrong myself. I'm sorry, let's forget it, and build a fence worthy the name."

That was all that was said about the Devil's Lane. The joint fence was built, and Uncle Joe kept his part up faithfully as long as he lived. After that the two farms were thrown into one, and Dick and Bess are the happy man and wife who live on the Allen homestead.

The Mohammedan's Hours of Prayer.

The Koran has fixed the hours that must be consecrated to prayers. These prayers, *namaz*, are five in number. The most solemn is the morning prayer. It is the *sabah namazi*. It is uttered after the dawn, just before the rising of the sun. The second is the midday prayer, *euile namazi*. The third, *jkindynamazi*, must be offered just before the setting of the sun. The evening prayer, *aacham namazi*, is uttered just before the shadows conceal the horizon. Finally, the last and fifth prayer, *yatey namazi*, is uttered in the interval after sundown and just before dawn.

The hour of prayer is regularly proclaimed to the faithful by the *imams*, called *muezzins*, who walk around the balcony of the minarets, singing, in a melancholy voice, this unvarying litany: "God, the most high! I here proclaim that there is no God but God. I proclaim that Mohammed is the prophet of God. Come to the temple of salvation. Great God! God the most high! There is no God but God!" Blind men are usually selected for *muezzins*, or at least *imams* that suffer from confirmed myopia, so that they cannot throw inquisitive glances toward the women that may be promenading on the terraces of the houses.

Christians surround their observance of prayer with a kind of mystery or of reserve that the Mussulmans know absolutely nothing of. In whatever place a devout Osmanli may find himself, whether in his house, in his shop, in the streets, in a public square, doing business, or on a visit, as soon as the hour of the *namaz* is announced, he makes his religious preparations, places under his knees a small rug, or in default of which a handkerchief, turns his face toward Mecca, places his arms in the shape of a cross upon his breast, or putting them to his forehead, prostrates himself, then rises—all this slowly and with strict observance of rules. If he is in a street, he does not permit himself to be distracted and disconcerted by anything, not even by the indiscreet curiosity of the European, who looks at him astonished by this novel sight, but who generally has no desire to ridicule it; for this worship under the open sky, disregarding social conventionalities, indifferent to whatever may be said, has someting grand and sacred about it that banishes all raillery and inspires respect.—*Cosmopolitan.*

Sham Hysteria.

One physician who is considered authority on nervous diseases, doubts very much the ability of any woman to deliberately deceive even an ambulance surgeon by feigning hysteria. He knew of no such cases in medical literature.

"It is extremely difficult," said another physician, "to tell sometimes where hysteria is simulated and where it is not. There is always more or less simulation," Flint says that there is a tendency to exaggerate symptoms of disease. It proceeds sometimes from an exaggerated sense of existing symptoms and sometimes from a morbid desire to excite interest or sympathy. It is an important part of the knowledge and tact of the practitioner to make due allowance for this tendency. In some cases a morbid perversion of the mind leads patients to undertake to practice gross frauds as regards their ailments. They pretend to have extraordinary disorders, and resort to ingenious efforts at deception. Hysterical malingering is not unfrequently mixed with hysterical self-deception.

There have been several well-authenticated cases in which it was found that the patients could, at their will, throw themselves into fits of hysteria. This could be done in different ways. One girl would always go into hysteria when she thought of a certain subject, another by eating certain food, another seemed to have the ability to mesmerize herself, to throw herself into a trance, and keep herself in it.

Not long ago a woman in hysterics was brought into a Brooklyn hospital. She was laid on a cot, and she immediately flopped out on to the floor. The doctors set her up in a chair, and she tumbled out again and again, bumping her head and whacking her arms on the floor as if nothing could hurt her. One of the doctors stepped up to her and began slapping her face on either side with his hands as hard as he could. After two or three slaps the girl jumped up and threatened to report the doctor for his cruelty, picked up her hat, and walked out with no more hysteria than there is in a clam. Hysteria is often a strike for sympathy. This girl got the reverse. To some extent she must have been simulating, yet it was a genuine case of hysteria.—*New York Sun.*

Beer Among the Ancients.

A German professor has succeeded in tracing the origin of beer to the land of the pyramids. An ancient papyrus has revealed the wrath of an Egyptian father who had convicted his son of the deplorable habit of lounging about the Nile taverns and guzzling beer. From Egypt the art of manufacturing "liquid bread," as the professor affectionately describes his favorite beerage, was introduced into Ethiopia and the heart of Africa, where perpetual summer made it seasonable all the year round. The Roman Empire declined because amoug other things, it despised beer and was beguiled by stronger but less wholesome fluids. The Northern races overran Italy, according to the same authority, because they had learned to live on bread and beer. Enthusiasm certainly carried the learned professor a long way; and perhaps he has not reached the end of his archaic researches. Is he certain that the Israelites did not have beer with their manna; or that there was not a fresh brew served betimes in Eden?—*New York Tribune.*

To Tell Good Butter.

Any person can prove the honesty of his grocer by melting his butter. Pure butter melted produces a pure, limpid, golden oil, and it retains the butter flavor. Melt oleomargarine and the oil smells like tallow, and a scum rises to the surface.—*Our Country Home.*

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

An Awful Fate—Not Long to Wait—What the Prairies Lack—Heading Bobby Off—He will Stay, Etc., Etc.

We call for the mountains and rocks to fall on us,
We fly to the desert in fear,
We shake with the terror of death hard upon us,
We tremble when he comes anear.
Let the boreal storm-blast blow from the north,
The deadly simoon from the south,
But save us, we pray, by night or by day,
From the man with the cantering mouth,
With the fast and automaton mouth.
For no horrow or fright walks the day or the night,
Like the man with the cantering mouth.

Oh, scare us with ghosts and wild apparitions,
And goblins and sprites of the night,
And demons of darkness who go on their missions
Through regions devoid of the light.
Let the chill and the fever come down from the north,
The malarial fog from the south,
But save us, we plead, from that rank social weed,
The man with the cantering mouth,
The swift self-adjustable mouth.
For no mortal can fly from the withering eye
Of the man with the cantering mouth.
—*S. W. Foss, in Tid-Bits.*

Not Long to Wait.

Gentleman (in restaurant)—"A couple of soft-boiled eggs, waiter—not over four minutes."

Waiter—"Yes, sah."

Gentleman—"And I'm in a big hurry. How long will I have to wait?"

Waiter—"How long did yo' say yo' wan' dem aiggs biled, boss?"

Gentleman—"Four minutes."

Waiter—"Half an hour, sah."—*Bazar.*

What the Prairies Lack.

Omaha Father—"Now, Bobby, I have a little home all ready and am going back East after your mother."

Bobby (lately from the East)—"Well, I'll be a good boy while you're gone."

"You know I told you if you were a real good boy I'd bring you a present of your own selecting. Now what do you want ma and I to get for you?"

"Bring me a big boxful of stones to throw at cats."—*Omaha World.*

Heading Bobby Off.

Bobby (to young Mr. Featherly, a guest at dinner)—"Do you live on the top floor of your boarding house, Mr. Featherly?"

Mr. Featherly—"No, Bobby, second floor front. Why?"

Bobby (indifferent)—"Oh, nothing, only when Pa an' Clara came home from the theatre last night they were saying something about light in the upper story, an' as they were talking about you, I s'posed—"

Father—"Robert, will you have another piece of pie?"—*New York Sun.*

He Will Stay.

"Your husband is in Wall street, I believe?" she queried of the other woman.

"Yes'm."

"Very precarious business, I have heard."

"Well, I dunno."

"But if the market takes a bad turn he is liable to lose his all."

"Oh, hardly that. He gets $11 per week for running an elevator in a big building, and I never even heard him say there was a market there. I feel perfectly safe, madam—unless the elevator cables give out."—*Wall Street News.*

A New Wrinkle.

A rather impecunious party met a friend who was sporting a new suit of clothes.

"Hello!" exclaimed the former, "where did you get those new clothes?"

"Hush, it's a secret. I'll tell it to you if you'll promise not to give it away."

"I'll promise."

"You know there is a new doctor in town?"

"Yes."

"Well, I sit in his waiting-room two hours every morning to make the public believe that he has got a patient."—*Texas Siftings.*

Not Contagious.

Several evenings ago Major Stofah went up to Sixteenth street to see a young lady to whom he has been very attentive for some months. She was not visible at first, and her twelve-year-old brother entertained the major. After various questions the kid remarked:

"You ain't contagious, are you?"

"Why, Johnny, what do you mean by that?" asked the major with an innocent laugh of surprise.

"Oh, nothin', I guess; only I heard mother say you wasn't, 'cause sister has been tryin' to catch you all winter, and she couldn't do it."

The major remained the rest of the evening, but hasn't been back since.—*Washington Critic.*

A Frigid Reception.

Just at twilight last evening a young man on a Windsor ferryboat met a lady acquaintance tripping onto the boat. He walked aft with her and found her a seat, remained a moment and then excused himself to speak to a man whom he had left in the bow. After he had finished his chat he returned, plumped down in a chair drawn closely to the one where he left her, and turning in the half light to the lady at his side said, interrogatively:

"Well, Jennie, I suppose you have been very lonely without me?"

"Sir!" said a voice, in freezing accents, "I do not know you."

And she didn't. His friend, finding it cold, had gone into the cabin.—*Detroit Free Press.*

In Shakespeare's Place.

The fame of Tabor's opera house at Denver is world-wide, and when Mr. Tabor determined to build a theatre at Leadville he announced that he would have one built that would make his former effort at Denver look like a shed. He loudly asserted that he would knock the earth out, especially in the decorations of the Leadville home of Thespis. He sent to Italy for his decorator and did not go inside the Leadville structure until the Italian sent him word that he would like his opinion. Mr. Tabor went in company with the artist, and after careful scrutiny expressed himself as quite satisfied.

"But tell me," quoth Mr. Tabor, "what man are you making famous by putting his portrait up there?"

"Why, that is a very true presentment of Shakespeare," replied the artist.

"Who is he?" asked the ex-miner.

"Why, the great dramatist, of course, and not only the greatest playright but the greatest bard as well."

"Well, he may have been a mighty big fellow, but I never heard that he did much for Leadville. Just paint him out of that and paint me in." And Mr. Tabor's portrait overlooks the auditorium.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Indian Cremation in Alaska.

Having had information the other day of a cremation to take place at the Indian village, I went to the beach to witness it. The defunct siwash was known around Juneau as Frank, and was formerly employed at Martin Brothers' store in the capacity of Indian clerk, and the klockman (it being a double cremation of one of each sex) had been called Jennie; both, as it happened, having died of consumption. The mourning service consisted of the ancient ceremony known as "potlatch," which is always customary among the Indians of southeastern Alaska on the occasion of a death of one of their number. The potlatch is a division of whatever temporal goods the deceased may have possessed, such as blankets, dry goods, etc., among his or her relations, according as the merits of each individual case may justify.

In the services of the morning, which are very long, and to the Indian mind impressive, the first in the order of the day is a eulogistic discourse by one of the old men, which, being delivered by him in sections, so to speak, is taken up and sung by the rest in a monotonous sort of chant; the old man is then superseded by another venerable buck, who goes through the same service, and he in turn by another, until all the old men have had their individual say. The chanters keep time by thumping the floor with sticks and beating on a drum. This performance being gone over for a day or two, the potlatch takes place.

The body of the deceased is first wrapped in a matting, woven from split roots, and in appearance resembling coarse straw. They then convey the body to the place of cremation, which is always on the beach at high-water mark. On this occasion they had on hand for the purpose of burning the two bodies, about one cord of wood, some split and some in small logs. First a platform of small logs is laid a foot from the ground, and a space of four inches between each log. On this pyre, which was about seven feet long by five feet wide, the two bodies were placed, about three feet apart, and around them a miniature log hut was built to a height of four feet; the enclosed space is then carefully filled in with split wood and fine kindling, and now, everything being in readiness, the fire is lighted from the bottom. The native diet being chiefly salmon, an oily substance, the bodies of the Indians seem to contain a considerable amount of oil, as they burn very readily. While the corpses were charring, the friends of the deceased continued to poke them with long sticks, occasionally raking the fragments of burnt flesh from the fire and wrapping them in skins, blankets, etc.—*Alaska Free Press.*

A Dyak Climber.

The Hill Dyaks of Borneo are expert climbers. Mr. Hornaby, while collecting specimens of natural history, saw a Dyak ascend a large tapang tree, five feet in diameter at the base, straight as a ship's mast, and without the smallest limb or knot for a hundred and twenty feet up.

The man went up the tree to secure a bees' nest hanging from the under side of the lowest limb. The nest was simply a large, naked, triangular piece of white comb. A Dyak "ladder" had been put up the previous year, and reached from the ground to the branches. It consisted of seven twenty-foot bamboo poles held almost end to end alongside the trunk by sharp pegs driven into the soft wood about two feet apart. The pegs were driven first on one side of the poles and then on the other, and to them the bamboos were lashed by rattans, which held them firmly about eight inches from the tree. These pegs served as the rungs of the ladder. The builder must have been a bold man, with nerves of steel. He was obliged to let the ends of the poles overlap a few feet in order to build the ladder with safety to himself. The completion of the ladder was most difficult. Clinging to the slight bamboo pole, a hundred feet from the ground, he hauled up the last bamboo, twenty feet long, drove in the peg, lashed the lower end of the pole to it, and then ascended that bamboo to fasten it at the top.

The Dyak honey-hunter fastened to his back a basket to receive the honey. Making up his torch-wood, with which to smoke the bees out of the nest and away from himself, he ignited it, slung it by a cord from his neck, so that it would hang below his feet, and started up the slender "ladder." Hand and foot he went up, peg after peg, with a nonchalant ease which would have done credit to the most daring of sailors. Even that sailor would have been pardoned if he was a little shaky, while climbing a tall factory chimney by the lightning-rod. On reaching the lower limb, 120 feet from the ground, he took his torch in one hand, waved it to and fro, until it smoked freely, and then crawled out along the bare branch until he was in reach of the coveted nest. Examining it first on one side, and then on the other, he shouted down as cheerfully as if his climb had been nothing: "No honey!" Leaving the comb untouched, he descended, with a smile, and reached the ground without the least tremor.

Charming Away a Toothache.

An article on "Rustic Superstition," in *Popular Science Monthly* contains the following: We happened not long ago to meet a young, well-to-do, and well-educated farmer in a market town not on a market day, and in the course of conversation casually asked what particular business he had on hand. "A very bad toothache," he replied. The next and natural question was to inquire if he had "been and had it out." Blushing to his eyes he said: "I dare say you'll think me very foolish, sir, but I've been to a wise man to have the pain charmed away. Folks say as he's wonderful at that sort of thing, so I thought I might as well give him a trial." This announcement being received with the burst of laughter he evidently expected, he hastily added, "Believe it or not as you like, sir, as soon as he said something the pain went clean away, and I've been easy ever since." It was worse than useless to explain the well-known effect on the nerves, of a visit to any sort of dental operator, and the agriculturist wended his way to spread abroad the fame of his healer, and no doubt to suffer renewed agonies as soon as he got home. It may be added that under no circumstances will a countryman, if he can help it, have a tooth taken out by a regular practitioner—a baker, grocer, or blacksmith, with a local reputation of being "uncommon handy," is almost always resorted to for this extreme measure. It is but another form of provincial superstition.

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.

Time to Boil Fruit.

Boil raspberries six minutes; eight ounces of sugar to the quart.

Boil plums ten minutes; eight ounces of sugar to the quart is needed.

Boil blackberries six minutes, with six ounces of sugar to the quart.

Boil cherries five minutes; the amount of sugar to the quart is six ounces.

Boil ripe currants six minutes; amount of sugar to a quart, eight ounces.

Boil peaches, whole, fifteen minutes, using six ounces of sugar to a quart.

Boil whortleberries five minutes; the amount of sugar to a quart jar should be four ounces.

Boil Siberians, or crab apples, whole, twenty-five minutes; eight ounces of sugar to a quart.

Boil pears from twenty to thirty minutes—twenty for halves and thirty for whole pears—using six ounces of sugar to a quart can of fruit.—*Our Country Home.*

Recipes.

ROAST MUTTON.—Take a leg of mutton; rub with salt and pepper; lay in a baking-pan with a little water; set in a very hot oven and baste frequently. When done add minced parsley to the gravy, and cover the roast with grated cracker.

CURRIED EGGS.—Boil three eggs twenty minutes, then remove the shells and cut into slices. Fry a bit of onion in a little butter, and add a teaspoonful of cornstarch mixed with a saltspoonful of curry powder; pour on slowly three-quarters of a cup of milk, season with salt and butter to taste, and simmer until the onion is soft. Add the eggs, and serve when thoroughly heated.

CORN GEMS.—Take a quart of coarse corn meal, scald half of it at night with boiling water and let it cool to blood heat, then add the other half of the meal and with it a handful of coarse graham; then mix with tepid water, forming a batter that will drop easily from the spoon. Let it stand in a warm place till morning, then dip into greased gem pans well heated and bake in a quick oven thirty minutes.

BOILED ONIONS.—Take off the skins and place them in boiling salted water for thirty minutes, then turn of this water and pour salted milk over them. When this has boiled ten minutes remove the onions and thicken the milk with cornstarch rubbed in a teaspoonful of butter. As soon as this has boiled up to a cream, pour it over the onions, sprinkle them with pepper and set them in the oven to brown slightly; serve hot.

APPLE BATTER PUDDING.—Put in a bowl half a pound of flour, add a pinch of salt, and stir in very gradually two gills of new milk, beat it until quite smooth, then add three eggs. Pour about half the mixture into a buttered pie-dish, and put it into the oven to get firm. Then nearly fill the dish with apples pared, cored, sliced, and slightly stewed with a little sugar and lemon rind. Pour the rest of the batter over them, and bake one hour and a half.

Useful Hints.

A little salt added to lemonade improves it.

For convenience in cleaning lamp chimneys nothing is nicer than a small sponge attached to a stick.

Articles dyed with aniline colors, if not too much faded by exposure to light, can be brilliantly renovated by sponging with chloroform.

It is stated on good authority that if salt is springled on the floor before the carpet is nailed down the Buffalo bug will not harbor there to the injury of the carpet.

Do all farmers' wives know that a quart of buttermilk and a teaspoonful of saleratus, stirred up with buckwheat flour, makes the best pancakes? When done, steaming them in a covered dish improves them very much.

When you are making berry pies the juice is less apt to run out if you will put in a good springling of flour when the pie is half filled. I am also told if you make but one opening in the top crust and put a funnel in that, made of writing paper, the juice cannot run out.

Vanilla flavoring is apt to be destroyed to a great extent during baking or boiling, and in flavoring a cake it will be found a good plan to postpone using the flavoring until after baking. Then wet your clean hand with the extract and rub it over the top of the still hot cake, the flavor will penetrate and be very delicate.

The Coughing Habit.

Coughing is often under control of the will and the result of habit. There are many people who consume a small portion of a life-time in unnecessary coughing. At first a little irritation is felt, a cough is set up, and habit keeps it going until the irritation provoked produces a real and serious disease. Through force of sympathy coughing often becomes contagious. This can be well illustrated in a schoolroom on restless boys and girls, on a cold winter's day. Let one child set the ball rolling, when the teacher addresses the school—another child takes up the musical note, then another, and still another, until the teacher's voice is as powerless as if he were in a din of artillery. The teacher brings the ruler to the desk, and commands this noise to stop. Then for an instant an eloquent silence prevails. In church we may sometimes observe the same thing—when some old lady, who has had a pet cough for years, sets up a coughing strain, which is soon followed, as if in chorus, by many other members. The poor preacher then wages an unequal contest and may as well stop preaching. These facts should be ample evidence, that coughing is an act under control of the will in very many cases. In such cases a little application of "mind cure" can be made effective. The family physician can often cure chronic coughs not by a prescription but a simple command to stop them.—*Health and Home.*

The Esquiman Dog Likes Cold.

General A. W. Greely, in a recent lecture at Washington, talked on "Animals of the Arctic Region." He corrected many popular misapprehensions in regard to the animals of the Arctic region. The size and ferocity of the polar bear had been much exaggerated, and he characterized it as the most cowardly member of the bear family. He described the Arctic fox, the wolf, hare, musk ox, and the ermine, with its coat of pure white fur in winter, changing in summer to a primrose yellow, intermingled with browns and chocolates of indescribable beauty. Arctic animals seemed perfectly indifferent to the cold, and even when the thermometer registered 70 and 75 degrees below zero the Esquiman dogs could not be prevailed upon to remain in doors.

THE HOUSE THAT LOVE BUILT.

Love built a house for his very own;
Not of spicy woods, not of brick and stone;
Not of polished marble, with all the rooms
Hung with fabrics from Eastern looms;
Nor of jewels held in dazzling mass;
Nor of gold or silver, or gleaming brass,
With splendor like to a looking-glass,
Was the beautiful house that love built.

No, no indeed. But no palace fair
With this wonderful structure can compare.
Though you search from Jericho to Japan,
From Salamanca to Ispahan,
And travel many a weary mile,
You'll find, in ancient or modern style,
No building so grand as the lofty pile—
The beautiful house that love built.

Of what was it built? Of a sigh—a glance—
A touch of the hand—a song—a dance,
A smile, or a whisper—who can tell?
As if evoked by a magic spell,
In dazzling splendor it rose and rose,
'Neath tropic sun, or mid Arctic snows,
And still in its radiant beauty grows
The wonderful house that love built.

Tis a palace—a temple—a holy shrine—
Fashioned according to love's design,
And set in the light of a cheerful sun—
Where two hearts enter and dwell as one.
And though, alas! on this earthly ball
Wreck and ruin must come to all,
There is no ruin so great as the fall
Of the beautiful house that love built.
—*Josephine Pollard, in Good Cheer.*

PITH AND POINT.

A swell affair—inflating a balloon.—*Siftings.*

It's a wise child that resembles its richest relative.—*Danville Breeze.*

A Western lecturer has selected for his subject "A Bad Egg." He says he was struck with it some time ago.—*Blizzard.*

"My heart goes out to thee," hummed the gambler, as he passed the ace of that suit under the table to his "pal."—*Tid-Bits.*

Lillie Cushman prints a poem entitled "Unknown is Best." But how does Lillie know what is best, if it is unknown?—*Hartford Journal.*

People who declare most loudly their ability to paddle their own canoe are generally the people who haven't got a canoe.—*Somerville Journal.*

It reads "New Maple Sugar."
But then, it knows it lies,
For last year's date is plainly seen
Stamped on by last year's flies.
—*Danville Breeze.*

A Boston paper recently published a communication on "The Model Wife," and 2,000 Boston husbands swore next morning that they wrote it.—*Albany Argus.*

Guest (who had been elegantly served with almost nothing)—"Now, waiter, that I have struggled through eleven courses of cut-glass, silver and air, I begin to feel hungry. Bring me some corned beef and cabbage and a glass of plain every-day water."—*Tid-Bits.*

"Sunday is the golden clasp which binds together the volume of the week." It is also a good time, and usually accepted as such, for a man to pull off his boots and try all the corn and bunion remedies accumulated during the six preceding days.—*Hartford Journal.*

Market Value of Confederate Postage Stamps.

All postage stamps issued by the Confederacy have a market value, whether used or unused. The following table gives the prices charged by dealers. They usually pay from one-third to one-half of the prices quo

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1887.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
FOR 1887.

$1.50 A YEAR.

The PRESS entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887.

Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

—Decrease of the public debt for April is estimated at twelve and a half million.

—Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt in Washington Territory on Sunday.

—True bills have been found against thirteen of the Pan Handle freight robbers.

—A hurricane on the coast of Australia destroyed the pearl fishing fleet and 550 persons were drowned.

—Nearly 400 pensions have been granted under the Mexican pensions act; about 15,000 claims have been received.

—The office of the general council of the Richmond & Danville R. R. has been removed from Washington to Richmond.

—Baxter Gunther, who sued the Raleigh *News and Observer* for ten thousand dollars for libel, has had $250 awarded him by the jury.

—On Saturday a destructive hail storm visited the country South and West of Charlotte. Between King's Mountain and Gastonia, the hail also done a good deal of damage to growing crops.

—Joseph P. Caldwell, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Statesville, was elected by a majority of 51 votes.

The municipal election at Raleigh was carried by the Democrats. The Commissioners elect the Mayor, and it is probable that the officers of the city will remain unchanged.

The Democrats carried Goldsboro in the municipal election on Monday.

Charlotte has a Democratic Mayor and Commissioners.

Statistics of the Southern Methodist Church.

The ecclesiastical year of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has ended, the last returns from Annual Conferences are in, the figures for the ecclesiastical year 1886–7 have been footed up, and the result must be gratifying not only to Methodists, but to all good citizens who desire to see the moral and educational improvement that is worked by this numerous and energetic communion.

There are 4,434 traveling preachers; 5,989 local preachers; 1,056,028 members; making a grand total of ministers and members in that church of 1,066,451. This shows an increase over 1885–6 of 28 traveling preachers; 46 local preachers; and 75,383 members; and a total increase of ministers and members of 75,457.

—The Schnaebels affair, about which France and Germany was going to war, has been satisfactorily settled.

LATEST FROM SCHNAEBELS.—There is reported from abroad a growing impression that there may be a sequel to the Schnaebels affair of great significance as regards the peace of Europe. Bismarck, it is thought, will make urgent representations to the effect that Germany having proven in good faith in the case of Schnaebels, France must now put an end to offences against international law by restraining her officials from fomenting treason in Alsace-Lorraine, a breach of comity that has been going on, it is alleged, continuously. If the response of the French government is not satisfactory the Schnaebel's incident will become the starting point of the mighty shock of European arms for which the correspondents have been looking so long and which is really sure to come sooner or later unless appearances deceive very much.—*News and Observer.*

—An old shell, a relic of the war, has been standing for 23 years on the side of Bolivar Heights, one of the most beautiful of the elevations overlooking Harper's Ferry. On Sunday afternoon two men probed it to get what powder they could, a crowd congregating around. Suddenly the shell exploded with terrible effect. Agnes Willis, aged 14 years, had her right leg blown off below the knee, she is not expected to live. Her brother, George Willis, aged six years, had his left leg broken. Frank Willis, their father and one of the men who were drilling the shell, was badly burned about the face. Another man had his hand broken, another his foot blown off, and still another had his leg and jawbone both broken and received other injuries from which he will probably die.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 26, 1887.—The *Journal's* Pierre (Dak.) special says: Evictions of settlers from the Crow reservation has commenced at Big Bend and a number of them have already been moved. The settlers have been given three days' notice to go, and if still on the ground at the expiration of that time the military will take charge. A poor widow named Ryan, who had her all invested, was ordered off, but having no means the soldiers loaded her furniture into a wagon, placed the old lady on top, and carted her to the nearest station. The soldiers will remain three weeks on the Crow reservation, and the government will fence in the larger part of the land. Indignation runs high, and efforts are being made to suppress the cruel treatment marked out.

A Defender of the Homestead.

President Cleveland, in his recent letter of instruction to the Secretary of the Interior, serves notice on the land grant corporations that although they may want the earth and the fatness thereof, they shall have in future no more of it than they are legally entitled to. In other words land enough for five or six Commonwealths like the size of Pennsylvania will not be longer withdrawn from settlement because two or three railway corporations think they may in future be entitled to a small fraction of it under the terms of their original grants.

The case which called out this significant letter was one of peculiar hardship. A settler, named Guilford Miller, took up a homestead and proceeded to improve it, the land being fifty miles from the line of the Northern Pacific Road. The grant to the road extended only forty miles on either side and Miller very naturally supposed he was outside the limits of any possible railroad claim. But the North Pacific officials induced the government to withdraw from settlement another belt twenty miles in width, from which they might, when they got good and ready, select land enough to make up any deficiency caused by settlement in the forty mile grant prior to the act of Congress ceding it to the company. Miller's farm was in this twenty mile belt and the railway company demanded that his homestead entry should be canceled. Commissioner Sparks decided in favor of Miller. An appeal was taken and Attorney General Garland sustained the claim of the railway. President Cleveland at this point thrusts in his oar and not only orders Secretary Lamar to sustain Miller in the possession of his homestead, but gives notice that the practice of withholding millions of acres of these so-called indemnity lands from settlement must be abandoned.

In plain English this means that in future homestead settlers are to have some rights which land-grant railroads must respect. This is President Cleveland's position, and as he has a great deal of influence with this administration it may be taken for granted that his views will be carried out during the nearly two years he will remain in office. It was high time a reform in the Land Office was inaugurated. Nearly two years ago so notable a Republican as Elihu B. Washburne declared that it had been for the past fifteen or twenty years the most corrupt department that ever existed in any government on the face of the earth. The lands are needed for actual settlers and there is no sense in holding them indefinitely away from the public just to allow the railways, at their leisure, to select the choicest of them.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Some of the Ways in which the Inter-State Law Affects Taavel.

All persons, except ministers of the Gospel, must pay full fare.

The Press must pay full fare.

No rebates allowed.

Passes can be granted to officers or employees of railroads and transportation companies alone.

One company may exchange these passes with another.

Railroad men must pay full fares for their families.

Tariffs must be printed and posted in all railway stations.

Rates may be increased by giving ten day's notice. Rates may be reduced by giving one day's notice, posting tariffs in the stations.

A lower rate cannot be given for a longer than a shorter journey. That is, if a war of rates should occur and the fare between New York and San Francisco be reduced to $10, the companies giving such rates could not charge more than that for conveyance to any intermediate station.

No theatrical rates or passes to agents.

In regard to passes the law applies to travel between States only; passes may be given from one town to another in the same State.

Excursion, mileage, thousand mile or commutation travel are not affected by the law.

The extreme penalty of the law is a fine of five thousand dollars for each and every offence (giving passes or cutting rates), with a liability for damages to the man who fails to get the pass or the cut rate.

1. Companies also liable for damages to persons injured through violation of any of the provisions of this act; also costs of suit. The attorney's fees to be fixed by the court.

2. No complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of absence of direct damage to the complainant.

Each and every violation of the provisions of this act constitutes an offense.

The Commissioners of the Inter State Commerce bill shall sit in judgment upon all cases.

The office of the commission will be in Washington.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Justice Smith, at the Tombs court this afternoon, listened to arguments of counsel for and against members of the Executive Board of District Assembly 91, Knights of Labor, who are accused of conspiracy in ordering a strike in the shoe factory of John Hanan & Sons, at Center and White streets, and also ordering strikes wherever O. B. Hart, foreman, should find employment. When the lawyers had concluded, Justice Smith decided to hold the accused, John E. Mill, John Foster, Leo Mosley, James McDonnell, John A. Campbell and Frederick Romehsrer, for trial on both charges. The Knights did not take the decision kindly. They will furnish bail.

CHICAGO, Ill. April 27, 1887.—Rains have materially improved the crop conditions in Kansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, and particularly have improved the outlook for winter wheat, while in Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota, the seeding of the spring wheat has proceeded under generally favorable conditions in consequence of seasonable rains. The average condition, however, of winter wheat, except in Missouri, is falling generally below that of last year.

Captions of the Acts and Resolutions of the General Assembly of N. C. Passed at the Session of 1837.

An act to regulate challenges to jurors in capital cases. Some causes of challenge allowed to special venire as to tales jurors—State allowed four peremptory challenges for each defendant in capital cases.

An act to re-enact and amend chapter 98 of the laws of 1879, entitled "an act to compromise, commute and settle the State debt," as amended by act ratified 16th day of January. 1883, and 3d of March, 1885. Time to compromise extended to January 1st, 1889. Matured coupons to be cut off.

An act to simplify indictments in certain cases. Forms of indictment for murder and manslaughter simplified.

An act to amend section 286 of the Code. Final judgments affecting land of infant may be approved by any resident Judge or Judge holding court in of any district. Former approvals validated.

An act for the better protection of mechanics and laborers. On contract for building any building or vessel, contractor to furnish owner itemized statement of amount due laborers, mechanics, &c., before receiving contract price, and owner to retain sufficient to pay laborers, &c. Sums due laborers to be lien; if amount due contractor insufficient, laborers, &c., to be paid *pro rata*; contractor failing to furnish statement guilty of misdemeanor.

An act to amend section 1005 of The Code, relative to carrying concealed weapons. Offence punishable by fine not over fifty dollars or imprisonment not over thirty days. Justice's jurisdiction.

An act amendatory and explanatory of duties of county commissioners and supervisions in relation to public roads. The Code, section 2014, amended by providing that it shall be the duty of the county commissioners to lay out roads before supervisor's duties obtain, also to construct public roads.

An act to amend sections 2016, 2022 and 2050 and to repeal section 2059 of The Code in regard to public roads. Annual meetings of supervisors and annual report of overseers in August; penalty for fastening vessel or steamer to bridge; exemptions from working on public roads repealed.

An act to amend section 1285 of The Code in reference to divorces. Wife entitled to divorce if husband be indicted for a felony, flee the State and does not return in one year from indictment.

An act to establish a Bureau of Labor Statistics. Commissioner of Labor Statistics to be appointed by Governor; salary fifteen hundred dollars; clerk at nine hundred dollars to be appointed by commissioner; total expense not to exceed five thousand dollars to be paid out of tax raised on fertilizers; duties, reports, &c.

An act to amend section 2, of chapter 214 of the laws of 1885. Pension under act of 1885 to be allowed to widows whose husbands died of disease while in the service of the State or Confederate States.

An act to permit the giving a new undertaking on appeal in the Supreme Court. Twenty days' notice to be given of motion to dismiss appeal for want of undertaking; undertaking may be filed in Supreme Court and appeal not dismissed.

An act to abolish the June term of the superior court of Catawba county, and for other purposes. June Term, Catawba, abolished; terms held seventh Monday before first Monday in March and September, each to continue two weeks. Alexander court to begin on fifth Monday before first Monday in March and September.

An act to repeal so much of chapter 260, section 1, of the laws 1876 and 1877 as relates to the town of Danbury, in Stokes county. Prohibitory law within three miles of Danbury, Stokes county, repealed.

An act to satisfy certain judgments against the Trustees of the University. Treasurer to pay E. I. Pool, trustee for Mrs. C. K. Pool, $4,000 in 4 per cent. bonds in discharge of judgment of Sol. Pool against University.

An act to amend section 3080 of The Code, so as to authorize the United States to acquire title to lands on which are to be erected certain buildings. United States may purchase or acquire title to any land in North Carolina to erect public building, or light-house, light-keeper's dwelling, &c.

An act to amend section 2816 of The Code. For impounding stock, impounder may demand ten cents instead of fifty and ten cents a day for keeping instead of twenty-five, but only when stock was wilfully let at large.

An act to amend 1276 of The Code. When mortgagee dies before debt is paid, his executor or administrator shall have power to sell under the mortgage.

An act to facilitate the building of railroads through the State. To build the South-Atlantic and Northwestern Railroad and the Central and Northwestern; Penitentiary to furnish three hundred and fifty and one hundred and fifty convicts respectively at ten dollars and fifty cents per month; deposit required, &c.

An act to incorporate the Statesville and Western Railroad Company. A. B. Andrews and others incorporated; to build railroad from Statesville to Taylorsville and beyond. May go into adjoining States; may issue bonds, &c.; contract with R. P. Matheson and others not to be affected.

An act to abolish the office of County Superintendent of Public Instruction in Rockingham county. Office abolished; board of education empowered to elect county examiner.

An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous, malt and vinous liquors in South Greensboro, Guilford county. Unlawful to sell liquors, spirituous, malt or vinous, in territory south of corporate limits, laid off one mile by two miles; penalties.

An act to amend the Insurance Law. Insurance law not to apply to benevolent associations (like Royal Arcanum, etc.): *Provided*, they do not solicit business through agents; fees for certifying statement of companies to be applied to expense of executing insurance law; any person violating the provisions of insurance law to be prosecuted by sheriff; upon insurance effected in companies not authorized to do business in North Carolina, broker or agent to pay two per centum tax; section 5, chapter 178, Laws 1885, repealed.

An act to require banks incorporated within this State, and private banks, to make stated reports to the State Treasurer. All banks to make reports to State Treasurer when called for, not less than twice each year, treasurer to call for report; publication of reports; blank forms to be furnished; penalty for failing to make report; to make false reports a felony.

An act to amend chapter 34, vol. 2, of the Code of North Carolina, relating to dentistry. Section 3148, The Code, amended; no person to practice dentistry without a certificate from board of examiners, not to apply to dentist holding diploma from chartered dental institution; failure to register to work forfeiture of certificate; fee for examination; provisions for registration of dentists.

An act to provide for the support of North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Thirty-seven thousand dollars annually appropriated for 1887 and 1888 for support and repairs. Annual appropriation of thirty-six thousand dollars in Acts, 1885, repealed.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual crops of Boils, which have pained and disfigured me every season for several years.—G. Scales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face; also with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected

A Perfect Cure,

and I have not been troubled since.—T. W. Boddy, River st., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored.—John R. Elkins, Editor *Stanley Observer*, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Blotches. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best blood purifier in the world.—Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is sold by all druggists. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and do not be persuaded to take any other. ††

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Unveiling the Calhoun Monument in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 26.—More glorious weather than marked Calhoun day could not be imagined. Not a cloud in the sky, the dust laid, the atmosphere cooled by yesterday's heavy rains. This morning, exactly at dawn, the streets were full of people, including a large number of strangers. Immense throngs gathered on the battery to witness the formation of the procession, one of the largest and grandest ever seen in Charleston. The procession moved from the Battery a little after noon, proceeding directly up Meeting street a mile and a half to Marion square, where the Calhoun monument is situated, and where a stage capable of holding 1,000 people had been erected for the orator and the specially invitsd guests. The procession was formed as follows. The military, escorting the Governor and his staff and the chief marshal and his assistants; 2d. The mayors and city councils of Charleston and other cities. 3d. The presidents, professors and students of the universities, colleges and schools of the State and city. 4th. The various civic societies of the city. 5th. The Odd Fellows, Free Masons, Knights, and other kindred organizations. 6th. Distinguished guests and others. 7th. Citizens generally.

The military display was magnificent, including many companies from the interior of the state, and numerous military bands, both city and country. The following was the order of ceremonies at Marion square:

Opening prayer by the Rev. Chas. Cotesworth Pinckney, D. D. Music. Unveiling of the Monument by 32 young ladies. Artillery salute of 19 guns on the Battery. Ode, by Miss Cheeseborough, read by the Rev. Chas. A. Stakely. Oration, by the Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar. Ode, by Mrs. Margaret S. Preston, read by Rev. W. F. Junkin, D. D. Benediction by Rev. John O. Wilson.

Secretary Lamar, the orator of the day, was accompanied from Washington by Secretary Fairchild, Postmaster General Vilas, Senator Vorhees, W. H. H. Dawson, Commissioner of Education, and T. B. Furgerson, Assistant Fish Commissioner.

The monument cost $44,000. It is of bronze, designed by Albert E. Harnisch, of Rome, and was cast at the celebrated Michel's foundry in that city. The statue is 14 feet in height and represents Calhoun about to address the Senate. It rests on a huge base of granite 45 feet high. His cloak is reproduced on the chair beside him. The statue represents the Senator with one hand raised and the index finger emphasizing his remarks. The allegorical figures about the base of the statue are Truth and Justice, the Constitution and History. On January 23rd, 1854, eleven ladies met in Charleston to devise means for raising money for the erection of a statue of Calhoun. An association was formed and subscription papers distributed. In 1860 the fund had reached $20,000. On the night of the burning of Columbia, Mrs. M. A. Snowden, treasurer of the association, fled from that city to Charleston with the money sewed in the folds of her dress. The association has over $10,000 to its credit, and all indebtedness paid.

Bull-Fighting by Electric Light.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—A special from the city of Mexico says the novelty of a bull fight by electric light drew an immense crowd to Colon Plaza. Among the spectators were President Diaz and several members of his cabinet. The arena was brilliantly lighted by ten electric lights, and the gaudy uniforms of the matadors fairly blazed. The first bull, made frantic, rushed at the picadors, and in a minute was master of the arena, having killed one horse and gored two others. One matador and picador was laid out, though not killed. The fighters became very timid and plied the sword from the side, being afraid to face the animal, as is usual. Of five bulls, every one was desperate in the blazing light, and the horses and riders were rolled over and tossed in a terrible manner. One swords man attempted to kill a bull as he charged and was caught on the horns and tossed out of the arena almost lifeless.

The result of the fight was four horses killed, several torn and crippled; two matadors nearly killed, and several picadors disabled. The dazzling light seems to make the animals wild. This is the first time bull fighting has been tried by electric light.

GOLD IN THE TREASURY.—WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2.—The net amount of gold in the Treasury April 30th, was $180,902,431, or $1,037,416 less than on March 31. The circulation of standard silver dollars April 30th, was $55,735,205 or $1,066,450 less than the circulation March 31st.

Headquarters!

S. E. ALLEN,

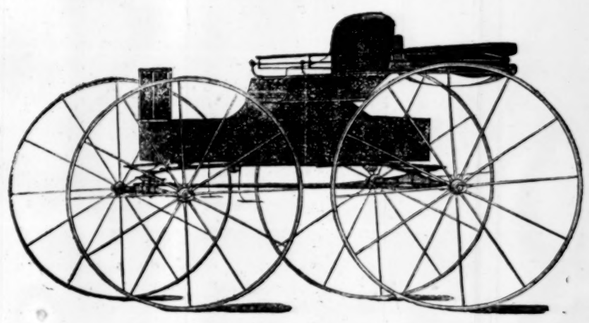
CORNER 3rd AND MAIN STREETS, WINSTON, N. C.

HARDWARE, CROCKERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

—AGENT FOR—

AGENT FOR
Champion Mowers, Reapers and Binders,
Farmer's Favorite Grain Drill,
Farmer Girl Cook Stove,
Fairbank's Standard Scales,
Longman and Martinez strictly pure prepared Paints,
King's Great Western Powder Company's Powder.
Hercules Powder or Dynamite,
Leader Corn Shellers,
Victor Cane Mills,
Cardwell Threshers and Horse Powers,
Farmer Friend Plows, &c.



STOCK
Consists of a full and complete line of al goods usually kept in a first-class
HARDWARE AND CROCKERY STORE.
Iron, Nails, Horse and Mule Shoes, Steel Plows, Glass, Paints, Putty, Oils Varnishes &c. Carriage and Wagon Makers Tools and Material, Builders Tools, Material and Hardware, Locks, Hinges, Butts, Screws Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Hooks Nets, &c. Farmers, Blacksmith and Mechanics Tools.
CROCKERY.
China, Dinner and Tea Sets, Porcelain White Granite, Iron Stone China, C. C Ware, Glass Ware, Lamps, Wicks, Burners, &c.

T. T. HAYDOCK'S BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &c., &c.

CAR LOAD IN STOCK.

OIL TANK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A *Commercial Gazette* special from Lima, Ohio, received on the 2d inst., says: Lightning struck a 35,000 barrel oil tank near town and set the oil on fire. Twenty-five other tanks are in danger, and it fired will flood the southern part of the town with burning oil.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 27.—Adjutant-General Martin, at Fort Leavenworth, yesterday received the first official news of a reported outbreak of Indians at Anadaska, Indian Territory. In the correspondence it is stated that the Indians have been whipping white men along the border of Green county, killing beef in large quantities and packing it up for future use.

WATERVILLE, Mo., April 30.—Rain has been falling for thirty-six hours, and the water has risen to a greater height than has been known for 18 years. Two million logs at the Somerset mills have broken loose and are floating past to the sea. Many buildings along the river bank are afloat and the water is still rising at the rate of six inches per hour. The damage cannot fail to be great.

—The executors of the will of Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, who died recently in New York, the richest woman in America, have refused an offer of $600,000 for Miss Wolfe's beautiful house and grounds, Vineland, Newport, make by W. K. Vanderbilt. Vineland is situated at Ochre Point, near The Breakers, Cornelius Vanderbilt's handsome villa, which he bought a few years ago from Pierre Lorillard for $400,000. Miss Wolfe's fortune is estimated all the way from $15,000 000 to $40,000,000. Her diamonds, laces and shawls are worth $500,000.

—The Supreme Court of Vermont has decided that a conspiracy among workingmen, to prevent others from work, or from being hired, is a crime at common law and punishable under the statutes of Vermont.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Salem, N. C., have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreadful monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung disease, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

Trial bottles free at Dr. V. O. Thompson's Drug Store, large bottles $1.

Killing Tonga Natives.

A San Francisco special of April 18th says: Advices from Sydney, N. S. W., give the latest particulars regarding the attempted assassination of Premier Baker, of the Tonga Islands, by converted Wesleyan natives. Mr. Baker believed that an organized attempt to kill him was to be made by the Wesleyans. He sent for soldiers, and a large number of arrests were made. Mr. Baker put the prisoners through a form of trial, condemned them to death, and the sentences were carried out the same night. The Wesleyan Mission College was invaded by an armed mob. Wesleyans were brutally beaten and their houses wrecked. Among the persons arrested and put to death was an ordained Wesleyan minister, David Finan, a man of the highest position and repute. Many persons were under arrest, and six executions were to take place the day after the departure of this report, and thirty more the day following. The Germans have sent for men-of-war, and the Governor of the Fiji Islands has been requested to interfere and depose either Mr. Baker or Mr. Moulton, the Wesleyan missionary. Further news from Tonga says that Wesleyans are being mercilessly plundered and maltreated by the King's soldiers.

—The "*constantly tired-out*" feeling, so often experienced, is the result of impoverished blood, causing enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digestion: The system, thus invigorated, feels new strength and energy.

—Near Boonville, Ind., five boys, J. B. Wilson, Willie Lampton, Louis Irwin, Emmett Moore and Gifford Lampton, while roaming in the woods last week ate while parsnip. Three of them died within an hour, and a fourth is not expected to recover.

W. N. GARBODEN,
MANUFACTURER OF
Boots & Shoes
CROSLAND BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.
REPAIRING NEATLY and CHEAPLY DONE.
GOOD WORK. BOTTOM PRICES.
GIVE ME A TRIAL.
I also Keep on Hand a Stock of
SHOE FINDINGS.
No. 44—3m.

NEW STORE.
FRESH GOODS.
I TAKE THE LIBERTY of ANNOUNCING to the public that I now occupy the building on MAIN STREET in SALEM, vacated by Mr. Reynard, next door to Shaffner's Drug Store, and have put into it a lot of
FRESH GROCERIES
I will sell as cheap as any one else, and by fair and honest dealing I intend to merit public patronage. I respectfully invite all to call and examine my stock, learn my prices, and give me at least a share of your trade.
Yours truly,
J. A. SANDY.
Salem, N. C., Mar. 31, 1887—3m.

GRAIN DRILLS The PENNSYLVANIA
the most perfect Force Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for catalogue. SAW MILLS, Steam Engines Gin Powers Cider Mills Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers and Standard Agricultural Implements generally
Send for illustrated catalogue. A. B. FARQUHAR.
Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.

E. A. GRIFFITH
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.
OFFICE OVER CLARK & FORD'S STORE.
Will practice in Superior, Supreme and Federal Courts. Strict attention given to all business, especially to collection of claims.
Will negotiate loans on the best of security. Mar. 4, '86—tf.

HARTER'S
THE ONLY TRUE
IRON TONIC
Will purify the BLOOD regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and empolies Brain Power.
LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST
Dr. HARTER'S LIVER PILLS
Cure Constipation Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. Sample Dose and Dream Book mailed on receipt of two cents in postage.
THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

A. N. ZEVELY & SON,
Agents for Mail Contractors,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ICE AND COAL.
D. H. KING,
ICE AND COAL DEALER,
3RD AND DEPOT STREETS,
WINSTON, N. C.
Belo Pond Ice Delivered Promptly Every Morning, Sundays Excepted.
For convenience I will keep open the Ice House on Sundays from 7 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M.
ORDERS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.
D. H. KING.
April 21—3 m.

FAMILY BIBLES.
Persons wishing FAMILY BIBLES will please call and examine styles and prices at the Salem Bookstore. JOHN H. ZEVELY.

FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS.
SPRING 1887.
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Jeans,	Bed Tick,	Cashmere,	White Goods,
Cottonades,	Ginghams,	Delaines,	Cheese Cloth,
Domestics,	Bunch Cotton,	CrinkleSeersucker,	Prints,
Shirtings,	Carpet Warp,	Dress Ginghams,	Knitting Yarn,
Plaids,	Oil Cloth,	Lawns,	Hoisery, &c.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Sugar,	Flour,	Hams,	Tea,
Coffee,	Meal,	Shoulders,	Molasses,
Bacon.	Kerosene Oil,	Rice,	Syrup.
Lard.	Snuff,	Hominy,	Tobacco & Cigars.

HARDWARE.

Avery Plows,	Glass,	Spades.	Hoes,
Nails,	Rakes,	Trace Chains,	Forks and Shovels,
Hinges and Locks,	Hammers,	Screws,	Axes and Cutlery.

ALL KINDS OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
Fertilizer, Field Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Feedstuff, Salt, Lime, &c.
AGENT FOR SALEM AND WINSTON FOR
ZEIGLER BROS' FINE SHOES.
For neatness, comfort, style and durability, these Shoes are justly celebrated. A big line
FOR LADIES, GENTS' AND CHILDREN
always in stock. We also carry a good assortment of other and cheaper shoes.
We want your trade and will guarantee prices as low as the lowest.—quality of goods considered. When you con e to the city make our store headquarters, ample stable room for your stock. All kinds of country produce bought and sold.
Your friends,
FRIES, GIERSH & SENSEMAN, Main St., Salem, N. C
March 17, 1887—6m.

HARDWARE.

McCormick	MACHINERY	HARNESS
MOWERS & REAPERS.	of all kinds.	of all styles.
Clipper and F. F.	ENGINES & BOILERS.	Manufactured by us
PLOWS.	Mill Supplies.	and Guaranteed
Hoes, Traces,	Belting and Oils.	1st CLASS.
Hames, &c.	Corn and Flour Mills.	Patent Riveted Collars.

A Large Line of COOK STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
Special attention to Wholesale Trade. Come and see us, or write for prices.
BROWN, ROGERS & CO., Winston, N. C.
March 25-6m.

C. E. BENNETT. J. A. BENNETT.
WINSTON MARBLE WORKS!
BENNETT BROS.,
DEALERS IN
MARBLE and GRANITE
MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES, TABLETS, MANTELS, &c., &c.
SPECIAL DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Opposite Brown's Warehouse, Main Street, WINSTON, N. C
No. 28—tf.—July 15, 1886.

W. P. ORMSBY,
Would inform his friends and the public that, in addition to his old stand in Salem, he is now running a store and office in
WINSTON, N. C., LIBERTY BLOCK,
WHERE ALL FIRST-CLASS
ORGANS, PIANOS & MUSICAL GOODS,
can be procurred at lowest possible terms. Also the famous
Light Running Domestic Sewing Machine.
LOOK FOR THE SIGN
ORMSBY & HARRELL,
SOUTHERN MUSIC HOUSE AND DOMESTIC MACHINE OFFICE, LIBERTY BLOCK, OPPOSITE FARMER'S WAREHOUSE.
Organs, Pianos and all musical instruments and Sewing Machines repaired or exchange.

T. R. PURNELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THIS PAPER is on file in the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

Our Agent will spend the Winter in North Carolina, Selling and erecting our
Springfield Gas Machine
He has with him competent mechanics, with tools prepared to put up Gas Machines, Pipe and Fixtures. Send for illustrated circular. Address
GILBERT & BAKER M'F'G CO.,
75 Maiden Lane New York.
or JAMES P. CLIFFORD,
Grand Central Hotel, Asheville, N. C.
No. 2—1m.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, MAY 5. 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

On and after Sunday Nov. 14th, trains leave as follows:

No. 9 Leaves 6.30 a. m. Mail closes 11 p.m.
" 10 Arrives 12.00 a. m.
" 11 Leaves 7.45 p. m. Mail closes 6 p.m.
" 12 Arrives 12.15 a. m.
Money Order and Register business closes at 6.00 p. m.

—Weather very warm this week.

—The colored school has been closed for the term.

—The erection of a hospital here is in contemplation.

—Mrs Crist is better, but Mrs. Keehln is still very weak.

—Mrs. L. M. Fries is making improvements on her residence.

—Mrs. T. R. Purnell and little daughter Adelia, are on a visit here.

—A number of tenement houses have recently been erected in this place.

—A number of dead and decaying trees have been removed from the "Square."

—There is pressing need for contributions to the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

—The Salem Orchestra presented Samuel Mickey with a fine new instrument.

— Revenue collections at this Branch Office for April amounted to $31,161.18.

—Twenty-two marriage licenses were issued during April by Register of Deeds.

—A hawk as black as a crow is catching all of Mary Rothrock's young chickens.

—We learn that Centreville will have its second store, John McKaughn, proprietor.

—We learn that the Broom Factory of Messrs. Giersh, Senseman & Co., has been revived.

—The widows of this place, had beautiful weather to celebrate their annual festival, last Sunday.

—Friday was a stormy day. We noticed several large trees blown down in the woods below town.

—Prof. James F. Brower, of Denver, Lincoln county, spent several days in this place, the past week.

—Joseph Stockton is on the road with a drove of fine horses en route for Fayetteville and Wilmington.

—There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the N. W. N. C. R. R. on the 17th inst., in Greensboro.

— W. T. Yokely, of Davidson county, as he was driving along within a mile of town, his fine mule staggered and fell dead.

—The union meeting of Liberty Baptist Association will meet at New Friendship church on Friday before the 5th Sunday in this month.

— The memorial exercises at Rockford, Surry county, in honor of Maj. Crumpler has been postponed to the 29th of June, the day on which Maj. Crumpler was killed.

—Among the graduates at Commencement of Salem Female Academy, we notice the following from this place: Misses Hattie Swift, Addie Shore and Effie Butner.

—Messrs. Fries' new engine for Arista Mills has arrived. It is from the well-known shops of Robt. Wetherill, Chester, Pa. The fly wheel weighs 40,000 pounds.

—The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, of Winston, will resume their weekly Dime parties this week, commencing at Maj. T. J. Brown's, Friday evening.

—At the recent Medical Convention, Dr. H. T. Bahnson, of this place, read a paper on "gun shot wounds of the abdomen," and was also elected a member of the State Board of Health.

—The Salem Orchestra is preparing for another Concert in the near future under the direction of Prof. Robt. Carmichael. Several ladies will assist, and Prof. Carmichael will give violin solos.

—The new iron reservoir is progressing finely. The boiler plate iron, of which it is constructed, is 3-16 of an inch thick, and the size 55 feet in diametr, with a capacity of about 500,000 gallons, affording an ample supply for all.

—A valuable horse ran away on Monday night from near Crutchfield & McArthur's livery stable, and on reaching the corner of 4th street the buggy to which the horse was hitched struck Jacob Tise's store corner, causing one of the shafts to impale the horse, killing him instantly.

—James T. Lineback, as General Superintendent of the Moravian Sunday Schools of the Southern Province, has organized a new Sunday School in Middle Fork Township, 6 miles northeast of Salem, under the auspices of the Moravian church, with Mr. Disher as Superintendent.

—W. A. Blair, A. M., of Winston Graded School, will deliver the annual address at the Commencement of Booneville Academy, Friday, May 27th.

Rev. S. W. Brown, A. M., Principal of Sparta Institute, has accepted an invitation to be present and speak. Booneville String Band will make the music.

SALEM'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The following ticket was elected:

Mayor—C. H. Fogle; Commissioners—J. G. Sides, H. S. Crist, J. W. Fries, S. E. Butner, A. A. Spach, C. S. Hauser, J. W. Shepherd.

WINSTON'S MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The following ticket was elected:

Mayor—Chas. Buford; Commissioners—D. H. Starbuck, P. N. Bailey, P. A. Wilson, Sr., J. W. Alspaugh, Joe Jacobs, A. B. Gorrell; Graded School Commissioners—R. D. Brown and M. W. Norfleet.

—The Commencement exercises of the class 1887, Winston Graded School will be held in the chapel, Thursday, May 5th. The Orator will be Rev. Dr. Thomas Hume, Jr., of Chapel Hill. The following are the officers of the class:

President—Drew H. Patterson; Salutatorian—Miss Sallie Grogan; Historian—Miss Ruth Rominger; Poet—Earnest A. Wiles; Prophet—George T. Brown; Essayist—Miss Phebe Rominger; Elocutionist—Miss Lizzie Johnston; Valedictorian—Miss Daisy Thompson; Marshals—George T. Brown and Miss Lily Bitting.—*Daily.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—Tuesday after noon, about 2 o'clock, considerable excitement was occasioned by a runaway team with a buggy, occupied by Messrs. Harris, of the Merchant's Hotel, and Baxter, of New York city. At the Orinoco Warehouse the team became unmanageable and started on a run, which increased to a wild race as the reins broke. Mr. Harris jumped from the buggy, but Mr. Baxter remained seated during the dangerous race. Near Shaffner's Drug Store the team ran into a wagon and broke it up and smashed another. The team was stopped by J. R. Johnson near Clinard & Brookes' store. Neither of the two gentlemen were seriously hurt, while the buggy was smashed into kindling wood. It was a narrow escape.

A CREDITABLE PIECE OF WORK.—W. P Ormsby, of Salem, has one of the most wonderful curiosities in the way of a writing desk known in America. It is 16 inches long, 9½ wide when closed, 19 when opened and 5 inches deep. It is composed of 8,800 different pieces of wood, including 35 varieties, which came from the following countries: China, India, Africa, South America, Spanish maine, Italy, France and America. It has 3 secret drawers, none of which can possibly be gotten into without a knowledge of Mr. Ormsby's secret.

To give an idea of what a delicate piece of work it is we would state that is has in a space of ¾ inch square, 24 different little blocks of wood, which is inlaid and fitted so closely that it looks like one unbroken whole. The different colors of the wood showing prominently the location; it has a fine finish as smooth as can be put upon wood.

We challenge any one in America to produce a superior piece of cabinet work. This may appear very extravagant to those who have never seen it, but we have, and have and also seen some fine cabinet work in New York, Baltimore, St. Louis and Cincinnati. We would think the desk cheap at $500. Mr. Ormsby was 10 years in selecting his material and putting it together.

—*Daily.*

Commissioners' Court.

Ordered that Henry C. Fulton be appointed to make new stock law gates in Belew's Creek Township.

Ordered that Thomas Jones be appointed tax lister and assessor in South Fork Township, in place of C. Roberson who will not serve.

Ordered that Wm. Hasten be admitted in the County Poor House.

Ordered that R. L. Cox be authorized to purchase two good milch cows for the Poor House, prices not to exceed $30.

Ordered that J. H. Finch, keeper of the Poor House be authorized and instructed to purchase fence plank and have the barn yard at the Poor House fenced in.

Ordered that Junius Boyer be appointed to have the bridge at his house known as Boyer's Bridge repaired and report to the Board.

Ordered that C. Hamlin be appointed Registrar of an election to be held on the first Monday in June next, under the local option law, on the question of license or no license, in the place of M. Grogan, who declines to serve.

A petition was filed by J. S. Newsom and others, asking for the discontinuance of the public ferry across Yadkin river, known as Sprinkle's Ferry. Clerk to post notice at court-house door.

Ordered that J. W. Fries and T. J. Wilson be appointed proxies to represent the county in the stock holders meeting of the N. W. N. C. R. R., to be held in Greensboro, on May 19th, and adjourned meetings.

The Board of Commissioners having hired out the following convicts in jail, sentenced to imprisonment for six months, with the privilege to the said Commissioners of hiring out said convicts, viz: Tom Faddrill, Dick Walker, Dudd Dalton, Alex. Isley, Alex. Edwards, John Snow and Henry Carter to work the public roads; and whereas the Board finding that it is too expensive to work so small a number of convicts by themselves, do therefore order that the said convicts above named be returned back to the county jail to serve out their terms or to be released from prison according to law and the order of the Superior Court.

The following is a resolution by J. W. Fries in regard to the Railroad election:

WHEREAS there was a certain petition from the qualified voters of Winston Township presented at the March meeting of this Board and in pursuance of this petition an election was ordered in Winston Township—said petition and order appearing in full on the minutes of the March meeting of this Board; and whereas said election was duly held on the 14th day of April, 1887, and the votes duly canvassed, and the result declared in favor of subscription,

Therefore Resolved, that the Board subscribe Sixty Thousand Dollars to the capital stock of the N. W. N. C. R. R. Company, for and in behalf of Winston Township, in bonds of said township at par, upon the conditions set forth in the petition upon which said election was ordered, and the chairman of this board is hereby authorized and instructed to enter said subscription upon the subscription book of said Railroad Company setting forth therein the terms, conditions and particulars above mentioned.

JUST RECEIVED a full line of Toile Du Nord Ginghams, Windson Fancies and Simpson's prints.

CLINARD & BROOKES.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

OAKS, INDIAN TERRITORY,
April 19th, 1887.

Editors Press:—From your columns I learn that North Carolina has suffered much from the ravages of fire. The dreadful element has certainly been on the rampage in this country.

Since last fall there have been within the circle of my acquaintance, not less than seven dwelling houses, with all contents totally consumed. One of them was only one-fourth of a mile from the Mission, and in full view. Our church was in imminent danger, the fire, fanned by a strong breeze was in four feet of it, but by hard work on the part of men and women the building was saved. The Mission, however, lost some fencing and other parties lost fencing and provender. Other portions of the Nation have also been visited by the same calamity. The entire business part, save one store of Muscogee in the Greek Nation, was swept away, entailing a loss computed at from $100,000 to $200,000. In these various conflagrations the owners only were immediately interested.

On Easter Sunday, about 3 P. M., the entire Cherokee Nation received a terrible shock in the perfect destruction of the National Female Seminary. The building contained about fifty rooms. The living apartments were on the second and third stories, each having from two to four young ladies to the room. The pupils numbered about 135, and it is quite remarkable that they kept presence of mind and maintained coolness sufficient to save all their trunks and bedding, and lost only pictures and a few small articles.

Nearly all of the Library books were saved by being thrown out of the windows. This was accomplished by three young ladies, who, when finding the glass doors locked, broke through with their fists, not flinching when having their hands and arms considerably lacerated. In the great excitement there was noticable a perfect absence of selfishness, the object was to save whether ones own or others. How will this show up for Indian girls, the writer's daughter being the only white pupil in the school. From the cry of "fire" to the falling of the cupola only one hour and a half intervened. If I am correctly informed, the original building with additions from time to time, cost about $75,000.

The vicinity of the Mission has suffered also from an epidemic amongst the horses. Some neighbors lost their whole teams. The Mission lost one fine pony.

Very truly
J. B. LINEBACK.

—Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best that can be employed to correct irregularities of the stomach and bowels. Gentle, yet thorough, in their action, they cure constipation, stimulate the appetite and digestive organs, and strengthen the system.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending April 30, 1887:

Ladies.

Miss Phebe Long, Miss Lillie Rominger.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Frank Gray, Mr. D. J. Hill, 2. John Richter, Thos. W. Swaim, Mr. David Tesh, J. G. Whitnan, Mr. Breton Walser.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters. If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—The bank of Lexington will be opened about the 15th of May in Col. W. F. Henderson's building facing the public square. Seth Ketcham is president and G. Homer Jones is cashier.

There are a great many cases of measles in Boone Township just now. In several large families there are scarcely enough well people to help the sick.

The commencement exercises of Yadkin College High School will take place on the 25th and 26th of May. Rev. W. F. Kennett, of the M. P. Church, of Winston, will preach the annual sermon on May 25th, and Geo. M. Bulla, of Lexington, will deliver the address on Thursday, 26

MR. M. S. HAMLIN.

His Litelong Ailment Receives Wonderful Relief.

No one is known here more favorably than Mr. Hamlin, a worthy young gentleman of industry, probity and truth. He has been a lifelong sufferer. Of late he has found wonderful relief in the use of Swift's Specific. Mr. Hamlin gives in the subjoined lines a brief accurate account of how he was affected, and the beneficial results derived from wonderful blood medicine S. S. S.:

WINSTON, N. C., April 12, 1887.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Gentlemen:—Ever since I was seven years of age, I have had what the doctor's call hip disease, and which I call white swelling. My hip was drawn out of place. There was a swelling at the knee-joint, where there is a profuse running, which has been there for years. Of course this has greatly depleted my system, together with a surgical operation on the leg bone.

I tried every known blood purifier to build up my system, but none did me good until I took S. S. S. I use it every Spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand the long, trying, enervating, hot summer days. To me there is no such medicine for purifying the blood, and building up the wasted system. On using it, I soon became strong of body, and easy of mind; my color changes from a pale worn look to a healthy robust complexion.

Yours truly
M. S. HAMLIN.

Valuable treatise on all blood diseases mailed free on application to Swift's Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
5 inches.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for 2 years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always.

Sold by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

—If you are going to paint call on Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston, before buying. It will save you money. They carry a large stock and sell at bottom prices. April 14, 1887.

For *Trusses*, go to ASHCRAFT & OWENS; they guarantee a fit or no charge.

J. G. VEACH'S **Ajustable Ironing Stands**, for sale at A. C. Vogler's Furniture Store. They are highly recommended by numerous citizens of Salem.

—Paints of all kinds — White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish, Colors and Ready mixed paint in small cans for family use at Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston.

—We must think or be left in the lurch. This age is too fast to go in the steps of our daddies. With improved implements we can do a third more work. ALLEN'S HARDWARE STORE is at your service.

—Now is the time to use Alabastine. It is a superior wall finish, handsomer than paper, more durable than paint, and harder than granite. It will fill up all cracks in the walls, killing the vermin. For sale by Ashcraft & Owens, Druggists, Winston.

—It is a fact that C. R. Welfare has Syrup at 25 cents per gallon, finer at 35, better at 45 and Excelsior drips at 50 cents. All those wishing to buy should call early. Another lot of the curiosity Porto Rico just received at 40 cents.

April 14–2t.

—H. X. DWIRE, Liberty Street, Winston, offers GOOD FLOUR, MEAL and FEED and a general stock of GROCERIES, at low prices. Also CLOTHING at from $4 to $15 per suit. March 17–2m.

HATS.—Great display of fashionable STRAW HATS, at C. R. WELFARE'S, price 25, 35, 50 cents and up. Call and see them.

LEOPOLD'S "TWIN CITY" CIGAR.

These cigars are the most exquisite that can be made for the money. They are strongly and very expensively perfumed with Havana Tobacco, and are easily distinguished from all other 5c. cigars by their quality. Ask your dealers for them.

May 5—1m.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no payment required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Dr. V. O. Thompson, Winston, N. C.

STOKES COUNTY.—The efficient manner in which the late term of court for Stokes county was conducted is shown by the large number of cases that were tried or disposed of between Monday and Friday evening. The Judge and Solicitor remained over till Sunday noon in order to await the verdict of the jury on the trial of Vergil Speisse for the killing of Harding James on which the jury had disagreed at the last court in November. The jury on the second trial having failed to agree to a verdict up to Sunday noon were discharged and the case was removed to Forsyth court. John Ziegler was sentenced to the penitentiary for 3 years. Wm. Robinson was sentenced to the penitentiary for 3 years. James Davis was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. Eliza Doss was sentenced to 12 months in the county jail to be bound out. Larceny was the charge on the indictment in each case, and all are colored.

We are glad to be able to state that Col. Covington is decidedly better.

The survey and estimate for the branch road from Walnut Cove to this place have been made and the cost of grading has been put at $46,000. Of this amount the State appropriates $25,000, which leaves but $21,000 to get up in order to secure the road. The C. F. & Y. V. Co., will furnish the cross ties, iron and bridge the road.—*Reporter and Post.*

—The Twin City cigar is a gem, and its sale has increased to such an extent that Mr. Leopold is kept busy to supply the demand. We recommend this cigar to all who wish to enjoy a good smoke at a moderate expense. 1t.

MARRIED.

In Davidson county, last week, JOHN THOMAS to ANTOINETTE SICELOFF.

DIED.

In Midway Township, Davidson county, on the 1st inst., Miss CATHARINE STEWART, aged 40 years.

In Abbott's Creek Township, Davidson county, on the 27th of April, Capt. JACOB BODENHAMER, aged 75 years.

In Broadbay Township, on the 30th of April, JOHNY, a six year old son of Calvin Hege.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. IRON enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion. It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other iron medicines do*. DR. C. H. BINKLEY, a leading physician of Springfield, Ohio, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is a thoroughly good medicine. I use it in my practice, and find its action excels all other forms of iron. In weakness, or a low condition of the system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually a positive necessity. It is all that is claimed for it."

DR. W. N. WATERS, 1219 Thirty-second Street, Georgetown, D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the Tonic of the age. Nothing better. It creates appetite, gives strength and improves digestion."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

HAPPENINGS IN THE STATE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

In McDowell county a tree fell upon Joe Conly and Lum Gillespie as they were riding in a wagon. Conly's injuries are considered fatal; Gillespie's are not dangerous.

Work on the railway from Statesville to Taylorsville is positively to begin on the 16th inst., so that matter is settled, doubtless to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons meets at Charlotte on the 17th inst.

The Hessian fly is reported to be injuring the wheat in parts of Mecklenburg county.

Very complete preparations are in progress for the cattle show at Raleigh, to be held on the 12th inst. There will be in the neighborhood of 250 entries of blooded cattle, the greater portion Jerseys. The railways will sell tickets at very low rates. A sale of cattle will follow the show.

During April six murders were committed in the State, or reported to have been committed. The last one was in Watanga county, in which affair William Leazer was slain by Douglas Most.

On the 27th of March, in Bladen county, B. B. Thompson murdered Slade Thompson and afterwards fled, having gone into hiding in South Carolina, it is thought. Governor Scales has offered $200 reward for the apprehension of the murderer.

Aaron Pratt and his wife, two very old colored people, were burned to death last week in their house in Anson county. There are suspicious circumstances about the matter, and an investigation will be made.

A large force of convicts from the penitentiary is at work on a leased farm on the southern suburbs of Raleigh. Another large force is regularly employed on a farm known as The Oaks, six miles east of Raleigh. These are the only convict farms in the State, and both are controlled by the penitentiary.

Marshall Ney's body was exhumed at Third Creek, Rowan County, on the 3d inst. Nothing definite was ascertained, as that part of the skull trepanned had wasted away.

—The mountains in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Va., were covered with snow on the morning of April 26th.

He Thanks His Paper.

Mr. Editor: I was induced by reading your good paper to try Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic for debility, liver disorder and scrofula, and three bottles have cured me. Accept my thanks. Jos. C. Boggs.—*Ex.*

He Had Catarrh.

HAMPTON STATION, TENN., Feb. 26, 1887.

Gentlemen—I have had catarrah for over three years. For three years I had pains over my eyes. I often could not sleep, not being able to breath through my nose. I was not able to smell anything for three years. In this sad plight, last spring, I began taking S. S. S. I took one dozen bottles. The pains left my forehead, my smelling faculty returned, and I could sleep soundly. This is the happy result of your medicine. I have felt no symtoms of the return of the disease until the very wet and cold season set in, and even then, I was so much better than I had been for three years, that I felt like a different man. I am going to take a few bottles this spring, so as to completely eradicate every remnant of the disease. My general health is greatly improved since I began taking your medicine, and my disordered kidneys restored to their normal functions. My digestion is now first-class, and I can eat anything I wish, whereas before I took S. S. S., such was not the case.

Yours truly,
J. B. ALLEN.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta. Ga.
4 inches.

State of N. Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY. } In the Superior Court.

James T. Lineback, as Administrator of Elizabeth Studdard, deceased.

against

Yancey Whicker and others.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Studdard, John E. Studdard, Charles B. Studdard and Elwood Studdard, are necessary party defendants in this action, and that they are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for 6 successive weeks in the PEOPLE'S PRESS, a newspaper published in Salem, N. C., commanding the said non-resident defendants to appear at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth County, on the 13th day of May, 1887, to answer the complaint herein, demanding judgment for the sale of the lands of Elizabeth Studdard deceased, for assets to pay her debts; and let them take notice that if they fail to appear and answer the complaint, the Plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Witness, C. S. Hauser, Clerk of said Court, at office, March 30th. 1887.

C. S. HAUSER,
Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court.
March 31st, 1887–6w.

"It Saved My Life"

Is a common expression, often heard from those who have realized, by personal use, the curative powers of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. "I cannot say enough in praise of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, believing as I do that, but for its use, I should long since have died from lung troubles.—E. Bragdon, Palestine, Tex.

About six months ago I had a severe Hemorrhage of the Lungs, brought on by a distressing Cough, which deprived me of sleep and rest. I had used various cough balsams and expectorants, without obtaining relief. A friend advised me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and am happy to say that it helped me at once. By continued use this medicine cured my cough, and, I am satisfied, saved my life.—Mrs. E. Coburn, 18 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for over a year, and sincerely believe I should have been in my grave, had it not been for this medicine. It has cured me of a dangerous affection of the lungs, for which I had almost despaired of ever finding a remedy.—D. A. McMullen, Windsor, Province of Ontario.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved my life. Two years ago I took a very severe Cold which settled on my lungs. I consulted physicians, and took the remedies they prescribed, but failed to obtain relief until I began using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Two bottles of this medicine completely restored my health.—Lizzie M. Allen, West Lancaster, Ohio. ††

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. N. H. MEDEARIS.

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN

FIELD SEEDS, FERTILIZERS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

FOURTH STREET, WINSTON, N. C.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To our Customers and the Public:—The population of Winston was about 430 when our Mr. Hinshaw arrived here nineteen years ago. Since the day of his arrival he had done whatever he could to build up and develop the agricultural interests, to build up a home market for all the products grown in this section and to aid in making a country and town that would be the pride of the State. He invested the first money in the tobacco business and put up the first Tobacco Warehouse built in Winston, and, in conjunction with others, held three successful Wheat and Cattle Fairs here which resulted in a favorable revolution in wheat, grass and stock growing, and caused Forsyth county to be the banner county at the State Exposition. During the 19 years he has had a trade and patronage that he is proud of and to his customers he returns his thanks. Now with increased facilities, increased capital and accurate knowledge of the needs and wants of the country, with a thoroughly organized and long established business, we feel we are in a better position to merit trade than ever before.

In our different departments can be found a

COMPLETE LINE OF MERCHANDISE

ALL BOUGHT IN QUANTITIES AS LOW AS MONEY AND EXPERIENCE WILL BUY. In the 11 rooms of our store buildings and in our two warehouses will be found a greater variety of merchandise than can be found in any other house in Western North Carolina.

FARMER'S SUPPLIES AND GROCERIES OF EVERY KIND.

STAPLE HARDWARE, EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES, TIN AND WOODEN WARE, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, &c., &c.

OUR LADIES' DRESS GOODS, NOTION AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

is in charge of Mr. John A. Burton and Miss Lillie George, and will be more complete than ever before and goods will be sold *remarkably low. All the ladies are invited to examine this department.*

OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

is represented in the house by N. H. Medearis, W. T. Poindexter, of Yadkin county, and Boon M. Rose, of Davie county, and on the road by J. C. Goodman, of Rockingham county.

OUR GRAIN, FLOUR, MEAT AND HEAVY GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Is in charge of A. R. Wright, of Chatham county, assisted by W. C. Sprinkle and Richard Westmoreland, of Forsyth.

J. M. Martin, of Stokes, and H. C. Holman, of Davie county, together with all the other salesmen, are always ready to wait on customers in the general retail departments; while the well-known and "Old Reliable" Carter Morehead continues to move the goods to and from the railroad and deliver through town.

☞ We carry a large stock of CHOICE RED and SAPLING CLOVER SEED, ORCHARD GRASS, HERDS GRASS, KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS and TIMOTHY SEEDS—wholesale and retail at lowest prices.

We continue to sell the

Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure and Star Brand Guano,

two of the most reliable brands of fertilizers made. Messrs. Allison & Addison, the manufacturers, assure us that they will not change the quality of these excellent fertilizers, except to improve them—a thing they are constantly striving to do. Each successive season shows more clearly the importance of cultivating less land, manuring more liberally and growing only fine tobacco. The Star Brand Special Tobacco Manure, as a producer of the desirable grades that are always saleable at good prices, is not excelled—while the Guano stands at the head of the list of fertilizers for general crops. The price of the Special Tobacco Manure will be lower than heretofore. ☞ *In response to inquiries, we have to say that we will sell fertilizers on time to parties who will secure the payment beyond question.*

CREDIT IN RETAIL DEPARTMENTS!

We beg to say to our customers that, having only one price for goods at retail and the profits being very small, we cannot afford to sell on credit. We make this public statement so that if any one who has heretofore run an account with us is referred to the firm or to J. W. Brown, our book keeper, he will not be offended. We will do what we can to make it to your interest to trade with us and cordially invite all to come and examine our stock and prices.

Yours Very Truly

HINSHAW & MEDEARIS.

March 10, 1887–tf.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

STANTON & HOLTON,

STARBUCK BLOCK, WINSTON, N. C.,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE BEST

Patent Roller Flour, White Corn Meal,

CORN CHOP, SHIP STUFF AND GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS IS OUR MOTTO.

The farmers will find it to their interest to call on us as we buy direct from headquarters, and can sell as cheap as anyone in town.

We are here to stay and expect by honest and fair dealings to merit the patronage of the entire community.

Don't forget the place, Starbuck Block, next door to Orinoco Warehouse.

Respectfully,

STANTON & HOLTON.

No. 10—March 10, 1887—3m.

NOTICE.

Susan Jones, vs. Jesse Jones. } Application for Divorce.

It appearing that after due diligence defendant in above entitled action cannot be found in the State, service by publication is hereby ordered to be made in the *"People's Press* for six consecutive weeks; and let the defendant take notice that unless he appears at the court-house in Winston and answers or demurs to the complaint during the term of the Superior Court, beginning on the 4th Monday in May, 1887, notice will be made for the relief sought.

C. S. HAUSER, C. S. C.
April 14th, 1887—8w.

Announcement.

We have just received direct from Northern cities, and are now opening an entirely New and Fresh Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Notions, Plain and Fancy Groceries, a full and complete line of Shoes, Hats, Hardware, Drugs and Crockery, and everything generally kept in a first class General Merchandise Store.

We have purchased at the lowest cash figures, and will sell at the lowest possible margin. We hope by fair dealings and polite attention to all persons to merit a fair share of the public patronage. Mr. Clinard cordially invites all his old friends and the public generally to come and see him. With an experience of 40 years in the mercantile business he feels flattered that he can please his friends of the past and hopes to add many to the list of those whom he has waited upon.

Very respectfully, yours,

CLINARD & BROOKES.

Pfohl & Stockton Old Stand, Salem, N. C.

SALEM MARKETS.

Wheat,	$0 90 to 1 00
Corn, per bushel,	65 to 70
Oats, " "	00 to 45
Rye, " "	00 to 00
Barley, per bushel,	00 to 00
Flour, per hundred,	2 10 to 2 50
Peas, (col'd,) per bushel,	0 00 to 0 70
Peas, (white,) " "	0 00 to 00
Beans, (col'd,) " "	00 to 95
Beans, (white)" "	1 00 to 1 20
Onion Setts, per bushel,	0 00 to 00
Pork,	7 to 8
Lard,	8 to 00
Country Meat, (hog round,)	07 to 12
" Hams,	00 to 00
Green Apples, per bushel	0 00 to 0 00
Eggs,	11 to 12
Butter, per pound,	15 to 20
Tallow, " "	5 to 00
Beeswax, " "	00 to 10
Flax Seed, per bushel,	90 to 0 00
Potatoes, Irish, per bushel,	75 to 1 00
Potatoes, sweet, " "	80 to 1 00
Cabbage, per pound,	2 to 0 08
Chickens,	15 to 20
Hay	50 to 68

Winston Tobacco Market.

The breaks are larger this week than at any time this year. Some improvement in quality.

Lugs.—Common, sound,	$ 1.00 to $ 3.00
" Medium,	5.50 to 8 00
" Good,	9.00 to 12.00
" Fine,	15.00 to 15.00
Leaf.—Common,	2.50 to 4.00
" Medium,	7.00 to 9.00
" Good,	11.50 to 16.00
Cutters.—Good,	18.00 to 25.00
" Fine,	28.00 to 32.00
Wrappers.—Common,	16.00 to 20.00
" Medium,	25.00 to 35.00
" Good,	40.00 to 55.00
" Fine,	55.00 to 60.00

Organs and Pianos.

C. N. BROWN,
ABBOTT'S CREEK, N. C.

Has constantly on hand several styles of the most popular and best

PIANOS AND ORGANS

in the market.

TERMS EASY. Partial payments by contract. Lowest prices for cash. Instruments delivered and set up ready for use.

Address C. N. BROWN,
Abbott's Creek. P. O., Davidson Co., N. C

WANTED

Everybody in North Carolina who are not already subscribers, to send their address on postal card, for sample copy of the WEEKLY NEWS AND OBSERVER and special offer during December.

Address,
NEWS AND OBSERVER,
Raleigh, N. C.

FOR MAN AND BEAST!

Mexican Mustang Liniment

CURES

Sciatica,	Scratches,	Contracted Muscles,
Lumbago,	Sprains,	Eruptions,
Rheumatism,	Strains,	Hoof Ail,
Burns,	Stitches,	Screw Worms,
Scalds,	Stiff Joints,	Swinney,
Stings,	Backache,	Saddle Galls
Bites,	Galls,	Piles.
Bruises,	Sores,	
Bunions,	Spavin	
Corns,	Cracks.	

THIS GOOD OLD STAND-BY

accomplishes for everybody exactly what is claimed for it. One of the reasons for the great popularity of the Mustang Liniment is found in its universal applicability. Everybody needs such a medicine.

The Lumberman needs it in case of accident.
The Housewife needs it for general family use.
The Canaler needs it for his teams and his men.
The Mechanic needs it always on his work bench.
The Miner needs it in case of emergency.
The Pioneer needs it—can't get along without it.
The Farmer needs it in his house, his stable, and his stock yard.
The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it in liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
The Railroad man needs it and will need it as long as his life is a round of accidents and dangers.
The Backwoodsman needs it. There is nothing like it as an antidote for the dangers to life, limb and comfort which surround the pioneer.
The Merchant needs it about his store among his employees. Accidents will happen, and when these come the Mustang Liniment is wanted at once.
Keep a Bottle in the House. 'Tis the best of economy.
Keep a Bottle in the Factory. Its immediate use in case of accident saves pain and loss of wages.
Keep a Bottle Always in the Stable for use when wanted.

CHOICE BOOKS.

Ben Hur, Fair God, Jess, Hornet's Nest, Miss Churchill Silence of Dean Maitland, Earnest Trifler, Lamplighter, Scudder's Stories and Romances, Burglars in Paradise.

Facsimile editions of
Herbert Temple, 1633,
The Complete Angler, 1653,
Pilgrim's Progress, 1678.

The above are quaint volumes and a typographical curiosity.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GEMS.

Inkstands, Jewel Boxes, Scarf Pins and Mineral Cabinets.

Curious and valuable.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

BLAIR'S STATIONERY

for Schools and Correspondence at Manufactu Prices.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

10 CENT Dictionary. 10

A good pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language

FOR 10 CENTS.

All the new words with an Appendix of Abbreviations, New Rules for Spelling &c., &c., at the

SALEM BOOKSTORE, Salem, N. C.

KEEP SWEET AND KEEP COOL.

ICE CREAM,
CREAM
SODA WATER,
FRUITS,
FRENCH AND PLAIN CANDIES.

THE BEST 5, 10 & 25c. CIGARS

in the Twin Cities. Call at

D. H. KING'S.

RED FRONT,
WINSTON, N. C.
April 21—3m.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

Of Accounts of L. N. Clinard, Treasurer of Board of Commissioners of Salem.

1886. RECEIPTS.

May 1, To cash on hand	$168.88
July 1, " Tax levy of 1886	5,548.37
Oct. 25, " Cash of Board of Trustees	2,500.00
1887, April 25, To One half Fines during year	49.85
To S. F. Academy	50.00
" Taxes of 1885 collected	53.82
" Taxes of 1886 unlisted	11.72
" Freight on hose refunded	6.94
" ½ cost Lemly's culvert	15.00
" ½ cost Fries & Fogle culv't	20.00

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

A Merciful "Queen."

Miss Celeste Stauffer, one of the legatees under the Tilden will, was Queen of the Carnival in 1885. Admiral Jouett, of the flagship Tennessee, which was anchored at New Orleans during the Carnival, tendered a reception to the royal party. When Miss Stauffer arrived on board, the gallant Admiral asked Her Majesty to name a request and he would grant it. "Bring your prisoners to me," said Miss Stauffer. The offenders were brought up in irons. Miss Stauffer turned to them and said: "You are free." The men cheered the fair Queen for her gracious act, and then she made the grim Admiral a Duke. When Miss Stauffer left the Tennessee a salute was fired and the yards manned.—*New York World.*

Lace-Making.

The thread comes entirely from Nottingham, as no sufficiently fine machine-made thread can be found in Belgium; while the cost of the fine hand-made thread used for Brussels lace is so enormous as to make it useless for any but the finest laces. It is spun in dark underground rooms, from flax grown at Hal and Rebecq-Rognon; and has been known to fetch the astounding price of £500 per pound. The thread and the patterns are supplied by the lace manufacturers, for whom all the work is done; and the dentellieres are not allowed to sell an inch of it themselves. They are paid by the piece, and a miserable pittance they earn. A very vaillante worker, by working from 7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M., can earn one franc twenty-five centimes a day; but this is not often done. The sister showed us the best worker in the school, a gentle, bright-looking girl of twenty-five, with beautiful hands—as indeed they all have—and stooping, contracted figure—as, alas! they all have also. She was making a magnificent piece of Valenciennes, about seven inches wide, deeply scalloped, with a large spray of closely worked flowers in each scallop. We asked how much she could do in the week, and she answered: "One pattern," about seven or eight inches; that is to say, barely a yard in a month.—*From the Art Journal for March.*

Preventing Wrinkles.

Wrinkles are the bete noire of ladies who have lost the freshness of youth, and the feminine world has long sought some harmless means of eradicating them. Wrinkles are due to the gradual wearing away of flesh underneath the cuticle. Why does it wear away? Because the facial muscles have either too little or the wrong kind of exercise. It will be observed that wrinkles usually take a downward course. This is due to the wrong kind of exercise. What exercise? Why the washing and wiping of the face, to be sure. Reverse the process, and, instead of rubbing the face down in washing and wiping, always rub upward. This will have the effect of counteracting the tendency of the flesh to depart from under the cuticle and will keep the face free from wrinkles. It is rather an awkward habit to acquire at first, but perseverance will make it second nature and the result is worth many pains. This exercise is designed particularly for the benefit of the eyes and the upper portion of the cheeks. Then, for the middle and lower portion of the face, where hollowness rather than wrinkles is often noted, another plan must be taken. The facial muscles are subjected to very slight activity in the ordinary exertions of eating and talking. To fill the cheeks out plump and round it is necessary to develop the muscles there. These muscles are very slight at the best, and any special effort well directed will increase them in capacity and size. An excellent exercise for this purpose is this: Take a piece of soft leather—kid or chamois skin will do—and put the end of it between the teeth; then chew gently upon it for several minutes, taking care not to raise the teeth from the leather. If the teeth are raised it will bring into play only the ordinary muscles of mastication, whereas the purpose is to develop those that are seldom used. One who tries this method will find the cheek going through a queer action that is anything but graceful and pretty; nevertheless, it is immensely effective and will restore to its youthful plumpness even the most hollow cheek. Try it faithfully and you will be convinced.—*Toledo Blade.*

Fashion Notes.

Serpent blue and heliotrope is the latest color combination craze.

Zigzag and dotted stripes are seen on some of the spring silks.

The safest colors for cheap portieres are olive green and brick red.

Pompadour silks are recommended for dressy frocks for young girls.

The newest tailor suits have very broad waistcoats opening over shirt fronts of Tussore or China silk.

Double stripes and stripes of irregular widths, narrow stripes and hair lines are all seen in spring goods.

It is thought that low throated bodices with lapped surplice fronts will be a feature of the midsummer gowns.

Some of the newest buttons consist of wheels of wire or wood, covered with silk crocheted in open designs.

Black bengaline, which has been so extensively used for short wraps, is this season also much used for dresses.

Narrow stripes of frise velvet in old tapestry colors are frequently seen on grounds of heavy twilled surahs.

Black watered silk is admirably combined with black camels' hair for dresses of middle aged and elderly ladies.

Some narrow-striped Pompadour effects are seen in the new sateens, and they bid fair to be decidedly popular.

Bands and borders around the skirts near the foot are much favored, but flounces, except in lace, and plaitings are no longer seen.

New kid gloves have broad bands of stitching on the backs; three rows in color contrasting or harmonizing with that of the glove.

New combinations of fabrics and new details are the features of the newly imported spring and summer costumes, rather than any decided changes in style.

There is greater variety in bonnet ribbons this season than ever. Every old-style ribbon seems to have been revived by the French and American manufacturers.

Large clusters of ribbon, both in silk and velvet, are extensively used for holding draperies, and vertical bands of ribbon are placed upon the fronts and sides of dress skirts.

New short mantles repeat the general effect of those of the past season, but are more eleborate in the arrangements of the sleeves and fronts, and the details are more varied than ever.

Some of the new combination costumes of wool have the basque and drapery of small checks, overskirts of large plaids, the latter material being also used for the vest, revers, collar and cuffs.

Black and white is again a popular combination. Suitings, silks, plushes and goods of all grades show black and white effects in stripes, brocaded figures, polka dots, fine line stripes and the tiny dots and points which are now especially favored.

Combination costumes of silk and wool are again in vogue, the waist and draperies being composed of fine, soft camel's hair, and the skirt of ottoman, faille Francaise, Bengaline or any good repped silk. Decided contrasts are seen in these costumes.

THE HOME DOCTOR.

Serious Burns.

When a serious burn occurs, the clothes must be removed as soon as the fire is extinguished. The first consideration should be to get the clothes of without pulling, as the least dragging brings the skin too. The injured part should be thoroughly drenched with water, and the clothes cut away. If any part of the garment sticks, let it remain. Dip cloths in a thick solution of common baking soda water, and place over the burnt surface, bandaging lightly so as to keep them in place. As soon as a dry spot appears on this dressing, wet it again by squeezing some soda and water over it. As the saturating will exclude the air, there will be no smarting. A rubber sheet, a piece of oil cloth, a gossamer cloak, or any water proof article can be spread on the bed with a blanket over it to receive the sufferer. Should the feet be cold, heat must be applied to them, and a little stimulant given if the pulse is weak. It is well to have the bed covering warm and light. A doctor should be called without much delay. A burn is serious in proportion to the amount of surface involved. A deep burn is not as dangerous as a superficial one twice the size. In severe burns pain is an encouraging sign; it shows there is still vitality left. Scalds may be treated in much the same way. Sweet oil may be poured over the surface and covered with flour. Anything that excludes air will relieve pain. Patients suffering from such accidents should have concentrated, nourishing food, and as much as they can take with ease. In order to do the necessary repairing, nature must have plenty of material with which to accomplish. Only doctors should prescribe opiates.—*Health and Home.*

Health Hints.

Put hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pain and renew frequently.

Use buttermilk for the removal of tan and walnut stains and freckles.

A roasted or boiled lemon, filled while hot with sugar, and eaten still hot, just before retiring, will often break up a cold.

A few spoonfuls of soup, possessin body, taken on an empty stomach, gives it tone and prepares it to receive acceptably more substantial fare.

A simple remedy for neuralgia is to apply grated horse-radish prepared the same as for table use, to the temple when the face or head is affected, or to the wrist when the pain is in the arm or shoulder.

What is pleasing in the mouth may be the worst thing for the stomach. Fast eating is abuse of the stomach. Chewing food well and mixing it with the saliva of the mouth is the first step to good digestion.

Origin of Cinderella.

There is no fairy tale that is better known or more loved by young readers than the story of the poor little cinder girl, who was so ill treated by her cruel sisters, had such a delightful god-mother, with a magic wand, and was so lucky as to lose her pretty glass slipper only to gain a prince, and become a princess thereby.

Looking over an old book, we came upon an anecdote that is said to have been the origin of this favorite tale. Cinderella's real name, it seems, was Rhodope, and she was a beautiful Egyptian maiden, who lived 670 years before the birth of Christ, and during the reign of Psammeticus, one of the twelve kings of Egypt. One day Rhodope ventured to go in bathing in a clear stream near her home and meanwhile left her shoes, which must have been unusually small, lying on the bank. An eagle, passing above, chanced to catch sight of the little sandals, and mistaking them for a toothsome tid-bit, pounced down and carried off one in his beak.

The bird then unwittingly played the part of fairy god-mother, for, flying directly over Memphis, where King Psammeticus was dispensing justice, it let the shoe fall right into the king's lap. Its size, beauty, and daintiness immediately attracted the royal eye, and the king, determined upon knowing the wearer of so cunning a shoe, sent throughout all his kingdom in search of the foot that would fit it. As in the story of Cinderella, the messengers finally discovered Rhodope, fitted on the shoe, and carried her in triumph to Memphis, where she became the queen of King Psammeticus, and the foundation of the fairy tale that was to delight boys and girls twenty-four hundred years later.—*American Agriculturist.*

The General's Bad Wound.

The General stamped briskly on the tiled floor with his left foot. "I don't doubt it," he said. "It's really remarkable how anything will heal up on a sound man. In '63 I got a bayonet wound through the fleshy part of that leg, above the knee. That was a small matter in itself, but I set out for the hospital by a schooner instead of waiting for a steam vessel. We should have been two days on the voyage, but the wind gave out, and it took us thirteen. There wasn't a doctor on board, and when we got to port that leg was about ready to crawl away. The surgeon looked at it and said: 'You'll have to take chloroform while I cleanse this.' 'No, I won't,' said I; 'just have them make me six cocktails.' When they were made I had them set in a row beside me. He took a silk handkerchief and drew it through the wound, bringing out nerves, tendons, muscles, maggots and all. I had the operation timed, and at regular intervals while it was going on I took the six cocktails. I'll admit that I came pretty near fainting. After that two young sawbones came and said they were going to take my leg off. I had an Irish Sergeant on whom I thought I could depend, and I said: 'Tim, if these gentlemen don't get out within five minutes, put them out.' 'Bedad, I will, sir,' he said, and he said it in such a way that they left. The wound healed all right, as you see," the General concluded, "but I'd have a brighter financial future if it hadn't. I'm going to get $16,000 pension arrears next month for my other wounds, and if I'd lost the leg, of course there would be a few thousand more coming to me."—*Philadelphia Press.*

Intelligence of Artillery Horses.

I once saw a young soldier who belonged to a battery of artillery engaged in patching the holes in his guidon (a marker's flag) with cloth from the lining of his uniform. When I asked him why he spent so much time to mend that old flag, his answer was, that as we are so far from the base of supplies he could not get a new one, and that when the battery went into action with thirty-six horses and six guns he always stuck the pike of the guidon into the ground where the battery was to form, and even if the man who rode the leading horse was killed or disabled, and the noise of battle was so great that the bugle-call could not be heard, the horses would wheel around the flag and execute the maneuver known as by left into line, and bring the muzzles of the six guns on a line with the flag, and then as soon as the guns were unlimbered, he would again place it about two hundred paces to the rear, and the horses would gallop to the rear with the caissons and halt again on a line with it. Is there not a beautiful sentiment in the thought of those noble horses knowing the flag and rallying to it?—*Chicago Herald.*

They Could Not Marry.

The man I marry must have wealth,
Said she.
The girl I marry must have health,
Said he.

He had no wealth. His earnings he did waste
At night.
She had no health because her waist she laced
Too tight.
—*Boston Courier.*

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

A Useful Table.

The following table gives the number of trees or plants sufficient to plant an acre at various distances apart:

Feet.	*No. of Trees.*	*Feet.*	*No. of Trees.*
1 by 1	43,560	12 by 12	302
2 " 2	10,890	13 " 13	257
3 " 3	4,840	14 " 14	222
4 " 4	2,722	15 " 15	193
5 " 5	1,742	16 " 16	170
6 " 6	1,210	17 " 17	150
7 " 7	888	18 " 18	134
8 " 8	680	19 " 19	126
9 " 9	537	20 " 20	108
10 "10	435	25 " 25	69
11 "11	360	30 " 30	48

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot, gives each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.—*Horticulturist.*

Many farmers say there is no profit in raising oats, yet others find them a profitable crop. If the market price of the grain is not profitable, the price paid for young stock always is. The farmer who sells oats and feeds his calves, pigs, lambs and colts all corn, or nearly so, makes a mistake. Not a few men find oats unprofitable because they do not feed them, or do not feed them properly; yet more because they do not get the full value of the straw. If oats are cut five days earlier than is the common practice, the straw is worth for feeding two-thirds of its weight of timothy hay, and this earlier cutting increases, rather than diminishes, the value of the grain. Of course the straw must be kept bright. If it is not cut until it is "dead ripe" and then piled up after threshing to bleach and rot, it is not worth much for feed. But the cutting, curing and feeding being equally favorable, three pounds of oat straw are worth as much for winter feeding as two pounds of hay. True, the other articles fed must have more albuminoids than when hay is fed, but this does not increase the cost of the ration. The biggest price for oats is realized by cutting the crop when most farmers would pronounce it green, curling it nicely, then store in mow or under barracks, and feed grain and straw together after running through a cutter and moistening. Cutting oats a little early, also reduces the chances of their lodging, and their liability to lodge is the most serious objection to them by farmers who have a soil rich in nitrogen and rather deficient in silica—a very poor soil for all grains.—*American Agriculturist.*

A New Butter Theory.

It is a common notion that salt preserves butter. Recent experiments have demonstrated that but very little of the butter contains any salt. The salt does not penetrate the butter as it does meat, but simply attaches itself to the exterior, and of course it must come in contact with all of the butter to do this. Prof. Arnold finds that such is not the case, but that the salt is not absorbed by the butter, but a considerable portion of it is more or less mingled, not mixed through the butter in its original state, or in the form of still smaller crystals, and in an undissolved state. This does not look like preserving the butter, for to preserve it the salt must be incorporated with it. The salt will absorb the water in the butter and form a brine, and this brine can coat over the particles of the butter with which it comes in contact, and no more. This coating must be on the *outside*, leaving the inside just as it was before, without any salt. Temperature has more to do with preserving butter than salt, and the place where it is kept (the surroundings) is more of a factor for its weal or woe than salt. The dairyman who expects the salt in the butter to keep it all right and disregards the other thing, will find his butter "off." The truth is, the salt is of the least possible consequence so far as preservation is concerned. It is only a matter of taste. If the salt is put in it will taste of it, and an ounce to a pound is the common rule—that is, about what the public palate requires, although a half ounce is about all which a well-worked pound of butter will dissolve. The rest is there in the original form, and gives to the butter the salty taste desired. Working butter with brine is all the salting it requires, according to Prof. Arnold, and when well worked it is ready to pack at once, or to ship to market. All of the old, tiresome elbow work which has made the dairy such a drudgery for all time is entirely unnecessary. Except the mere packing, the old dash-churn should go, too, as it has no cheer in it, and it is altogether too unhandy for the present age. A revolving churn is the thing to save labor and with which to use the brine to the best perfection.—*Our Country Home.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Cucumber seed is good for two years.

To bring best results work should be done in season.

For garden purposes there is nothing better than well-rotted stable manure.

Thorough preparation of the ground is of vital importance in raising good vegetables.

Clover hay, one of the best of foods for sheep, will greatly improve sheep that are old and out of condition.

Experiments show that the native thick-skinned grapes are better winter keepers than our improved varieties.

If swine are to be kept on the farm the best profits will be found in the finest breeds that run into matured meat the first year.

It has been suggested that farm horses be sold by weight, in addition to other qualities, so as to induce farmers to raise larger and better horses.

According to an experienced breeder of Holsteins, these cattle combine beef and dairy qualities in a greater degree of excellence than any other breed.

Frost often crumbles the tile at the outlet of a drain, but by digging in the distance of one tile it will generally be found that the drain is not much injured.

Seeds of evergreen trees may be sown as early in spring as the ground can be worked. Sow thinly in beds of fine, sandy loam raised about four inches above the general surface.

Look out for old seeds and plants under new names; we do not mean that they are knowingly introduced in that way, but it is well to keep the eyes open as a matter of policy.

If in May we find the winter has not been profitable as regards keeping poultry, we should charge the loss, in the opinion of Dr. Twitchell, to our want of care and attention, and not to the hens.

Peach yellows is readily distinguished by the leaves taking a sickly yellow color. The newer ones being of much smaller size than ordinary, and the shoots coming out feebly. The fruit is small, inferior, and ripens prematurely.

Nut culture is slowly, yet surely, gaining ground among fruit-growers. According to the *American Garden*, there is no reason apparent why this should not in the near future become a profitable industry. Nut trees succeed over a great range of country.

Professor Morrow, head agricultural man at the Illinois (late Industrial) University, says that more exercise than the average well-bred pigs receive, less feeding when young, and breeding more generally from mature animals, will tend to increase the vitality of our hogs.

THE ST. JO BOOM.

A City of 60,000 That Will Number 100,000 in Twelve Months.

"Most remarkable statements are heard in every hotel lobby and on every railroad train about St. Joseph, Mo.," writes a press correspondent. "A large amount of Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis capital is being invested in St. Joseph real estate, and I hear that a number of large enterprises employing thousands of men and with a capital that tops millions, have completed arrangements for moving, bag and baggage, to this new center of emigration. I met a St. Joseph man on a Wabash train to-day. He tells me that the immediate cause of the great boom is the extension of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. This great system is making St. Joseph its Missouri River depot for its freight and stock traffic between Chicago and the Southwestern ranges, and has given the city a prominence as a railroad center equaled only by Chicago. The extension of the Rock Island has induced the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul to extend the diagonal southward to St. Joseph, and the Santa Fe to come up direct from Topeka and Atchison, in order to secure a short cut to Chicago, said to be sixty miles shorter than by any other way. The Rulo bridge will be completed by the first of August, and that will send the Burlington & Missouri trains from Denver straight through St. Joseph, eastward via the Hannibal. These and other favorable circumstances have combined to bring about a boom which, as I said in the outset, has become the absorbing topic of conversation in every prominent hotel lobby half way across the continent. I hear of men who have made a fortune in one day on an investment of $1,000. People are buying lots in hollows and on top of bluffs, and half the sales are made from the map without an inspection of the ground whereon they are located. The city has about 60,000 inhabitants, and not the least remarkable fact is that she is quoted in the last United States census as next to Portland, the richest town of her size in the country, controlling the wholesale trade of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico. Her shipping facilities, coupled with her large wholesale trade, has made her perhaps the best manufacturing and pork-packing point in the West. The new Stock Yards, the most complete west of Chicago, cover 440 acres of ground, and will shortly combine a hotel, Stock Exchange and several large packing houses with other facilities. Local capitalists are erecting a new $300,000 hotel, a safe depository, and companies have been organized to build a belt line and two cable roads, while the Council has just granted the right to two of the street-car companies to employ the electric motor. An inspection of the Boston *Post's* weekly clearing-house reports for the past three months shows the percentage of increase the largest of any city quoted in the report. Under such like circumstances, my informant thought, the boom rested upon a solid footing. Strangers are coming in by every train, and he predicted that the city would have a population of 100,000 in the next twelve months. Large additions to the city are platted, but on the market and sold in two days for residences, manufacturing and business purposes, the real estate deals ranging from $250,000 to $700,000 a day, those of last week footing up $3,500,000.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Ill sowers makes ill harvest.

The boughs that bear most hang lowest.

Life is half spent e'er we know what it is.

Mortifications are often more painful than real calamities.

Men's years and their fruits are always more than they are willing to own.

The silent man may be overlooked now, but he will get a hearing by and by.

If we do not flatter ourselves, the flattery of others will not be able to injure us.

When the forenoons of life are wasted there is not much hope of a peaceful evening.

The heart that is fullest of good works has in it the least room for the temptations of the enemy.

Bad custom, consolidated into habit, is such a tyrant that men sometimes cling to vices, even while they curse them.

Vicious habits are so odious and degrading that they transform the individual who practises them into an incarnate demon.

When two start in the world together, he that is thrown behind, unless his mind proves generous, will be displeased with the other.

Life is never all work or sorrow; and happy hours, helpful pleasures, are mercifully given like wayside springs to pilgrims trudging wearily along.

Seeing and Observing.

"I never was so impressed with the difference between eyes and no eyes," wrote an English author lately, in a private letter, "as on a short journey I once made with Charles Dickens in France.

"We spent half an hour in a station house waiting for a train. As we left it he said: 'Did you see that miser sitting by the door? No doubt he has a bag full of gold buried in his garden at home. Every coin had left a crow's foot about his eyes. Did you notice the lovers? The unsuccessful rival was there, too. He was the bagman with the hooked nose. And the young mother with her baby?'

"'I saw no baby,' I said.

"'No; it was dead. But the mother was with it, though she sat there alone in the crowd.'

"Now, I had seen only an indistinguishable crowd of people. I read no history of greed, or love, or death, in their faces."

A story with a similar meaning is told of a picture exhibited in New York a year or two ago. A wealthy merchant with his wife stopped before it. It represented the tower of a church covered with wild ivy, crimsoned by the frost, and in its shadow an old Italian peasant crouching over a basket of fruit.

"What a picturesque effect!" exclaimed the millionaire. "Norman, eh? Or Italian?"

"The tower," said the artist, who happend to be present, "is opposite your own chamber-windows, and the fruit-vender is old Lise, who has been sitting there all summer."

The merchant, no doubt, appeared ridiculous in the eyes of the artist for his lack of artistic sight. Yet it is probable that if a bundle of scraps of cloth had been placed before him, his eyes would have been keen to detect differences which the artist could not see.

Every object in the world is like a letter of the alphabet, and each man's eye, with differing insight and training, spells out with these letters differing words.

Let us not be too sure that our own word is always the highest or the best; nor obtrude our method of spelling too confidently on our neighbor.—*Youth's Companion.*

Stoves in Germany.

German stoves, says a correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *News*, are of a large, cumbrous size, resemble a furnace in shape, but are anything else in reality. One can never catch a glimpse of flame, and from their nature, if heated in the morning, begin drawing in the afternoon. Their merit lies in the fact that they preserve a room at a uniform temperature, without allowing it to become hot. The favorite attitude is to lean up against them to ascertain whether they are heated or not, as there is no possible danger of scorching. The white color of the porcelain is in striking contrast to the dark iron cast of ours, and looking something like an old-fashioned cupboard, a stranger never recognizes a stove in one until the fact is mentioned. In parts of the Empire, particularly in the Rhine district, the American stove is being rapidly introduced, in spite of the fact that the average critic declares our stove—as most of our practices looking to comfort—to be very unhealthy.

An Expensive Goose.

United States Marshal Wilson, of the District of Columbia, in a conversation the other day, told the story of a goose that cost the Government $160, as follows:

When Fred. Douglass was Marshal it was customary to summon a large number of witnesses to appear before the Grand Jury, the ability of the jury to examine all thus summoned in one day not being considered by the Marshal. This was particularly the case where the party charged with an offense happened to be a colored man. The per diem being $1.25, every negro residing in the vicinity where the offense was alleged to have been committed struggled to have himself summoned. On one of these occasions Mr. Wilson was foreman of the Grand Jury. A negro was charged with having stolen a live goose. Over thirty witnesses were summoned by the Marshal, and the Grand Jury spent two days in their examination. When the case was concluded the foreman reported the facts to Judge McArthur, and expressed the opinion that witnesses were summoned in many cases for revenue only. The foreman was instructed not to spend time in examining such witnesses, and the Marshal was directed thereafter to summon no more witnesses than the Grand Jury could examine on the day for which they were summoned. This resulted in correcting the abuse during the continuance of Mr. Wilson's term as foreman of the jury. "I inquired into the cost," said Mr. Wilson, "of our inquest over that goose, and found that the expense to the Government was $160. That experience has been of service to me as Marshal, and has enabled me to save to the treasury a pretty large sum in witness fees."

An Old Campaigner's Story.

The command to which I belonged in our Mormon campaign was conveying live stock sufficient for the army *en route* to Salt Lake. We had 30,000 sheep, 2,000 cattle and 500 mules. Near Denver we came upon a natural soda fountain bursting out of the side of a mountain. The place was a great resort for game of all kinds, especially elk. It was the 11th day of May, 1857. That night our cavalry portion of the escort was ordered up the mountain to camp for the night. Not knowing the climate, we grumbled and laid down under our our rubber ponchos. When we waked in the morning it was bitter cold and we were unable at first to move. We were buried under six feet of snow, which had fallen during the night. The tents of the infantry, whom we had left below, were all blown down, and the stream of water by which they had camped was frozen solid. All our stock had stampeded and we were in a great strait for three days. The sheep, of course, could not get far, and the cattle were soon got together; but most of the wagon stock had got away, and the 500 mules with their two herders had disappeared entirely. Four days after they joined us with one of the men frozen in the saddle. He had to have both legs amputated, and afterward got a big pension. The army sutler had a lot of whisky along, and the commanding officer offered him $3 per gallon for it, but the rascal wanted $7, and had the impudence when he could not get it to ask for mules to haul it, as his own were lost in the storm. Well, he left the twenty-five barrels of whisky cached in the mountain, and, as we came back by another route, I suppose they are buried there still.—*Globe-Democrat.*

"Sweet Home."

Dr. Charles Mackay, formerly the New York correspondent of the London *Times*, has written an explanatory letter to the London *Telegraph* touching the origin of the melody known as "Home, Sweet Home."

Dr. Mackay says that Sir Henry Bishop long ago told him that he was engaged in early manhood to edit a collection of the national melodies of all countries, and that a "Sicilian melody" had been announced in the prospectus, but that he could not find such an air, and therefore invented that which has become so popular throughout the world as "Sweet Home."

Our impression, however, has been, and is, that Bishop composed the music for the well known words that were written by John Howard Payne in his play of "Clari," which is the same in plot and situation as the opera of "Linda di Chamounix." "Home, Sweet Home," was no doubt printed in Bishop's collection afterward, but we believe, in spite of the testimony named, that it was originally indented for Payne's touching drama.—*New York Herald.*

Vocation of the Cowboy.

It surprises one not to the manner born to discover how much skill, judgment and experience is required in the proper handling of big herds on the trail and round up. Many people look upon the vocation of the cowboy with a touch of contempt, and imagine that his business calls for little beyond rough oaths and hard riding. And yet a ranchman learns something new every day, and is frequently called upon to display an amount of tact that is the balance in the scale of success. Did you see a couple of thousand range beeves on the trail? They will frighten at their own shadows, and the only way to manage them is to make them believe that they are doing as they please. To know when to push them and when to let them rest, when they should drink and how much they can be crowded without losing flesh, are subjects requiring as much generalship in their way as the movements of a human army, and no one who has witnessed a successful drive will ever afterward belittle the knowledge of the much-maligned cowboy.—*Globe-Democrat.*

Spring Medicine

Is a necessity with nearly every one. This is the best time of year in which to purify the blood, to restore the lost appetite, and to build up the entire system, as the body is now peculiarly susceptible to benefit from medicine. The peculiar medicinal merit of and the wonderful cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Have made it the most popular medicine to take in the spring. It cures scrofula, salt rheum and all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, and all affections caused or promoted by low state of the system or impure blood. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good.

Builds Up the System

"I gladly attest the peculiar building-up power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I have been unable to attend to business, but finally at the request of a friend I used part of a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gave tone and strength to my system and made me feel young as when a boy."—GRANVILLE T. WOODS, 64 and 65 Lodge Street, Cincinnati, N. H.—If you have made up your mind to get Hood's Sarsaparilla do not take any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

For Liver, Bile, Indigestion, etc. Free from Mercury; contains only Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agent: C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

Martha Washington's Wardrobe.

The Department of State at the Capital has a collection of the private papers of Washington, which includes one of these orders. It was sent soon after his marriage; and the American belle of to-day would consider herself happy in the replenishing of her wardrobe by this single purchase of George Washington for Martha. The bill is a long one, and among the items there are two pairs of women's white silk hose, six pairs of fine cotton hose and four pairs of four-threaded hose, two pair of satin shoes and four pairs of shoes made of cloth. Twenty pounds (or $100) worth of Brussels or point lace are ordered, and there is a striking item of six pounds of perfumed powder. He wants for her a dozen of the most fashionable cambric pocket handkerchiefs, a fashionable hat or bonnet, a half dozen pairs of the finest kid gloves, and a like number of mitts. He also orders sugar candy, six pounds of snuff, a dozen knots of breastknots and two petticoats, one of which is to be a puckered one of a fashionable color and the other to be made up of silver tabby velvet.—*Frank G. Carpenter.*

Snowshoes for Horses.

Horses in the mountain regions of California have had to wear snowshoes during the past winter. The Nevada City *Transcript* thus describes these shoes: "To make one of the shoes you first take a piece of rubber belting about twelve inches in diameter. Fasten to one side of it a steel plate so perforated that the calks of the horse's usual shoe will fit in it. Then by a clamp fasten one of these with the rubber side down securely to each foot of the animal."

November, 1880, Thomas Torney, S. 6th Depot, Putnam Co., W. Va., wrote: "In bed with sciatica, am using St. Jacobs Oil." Oct. 25th, 1886, he writes: "Three rubbings with it got me out and cured me. No return."

AN investigator has discovered that, although dogs can follow a man's trail even after strong perfumes have been sprinkled along the track, yet if sheets of tissue paper are placed on the ground to be walked over, and afterward removed, no trace of the scent will lie.

"We have used Red Star Cough Cure," write the Sisters of the Notre Dame, Govanstown, Md., for the cure of coughs, oppression of the chest and sore throat." Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

THERE is considerable phosphorus in the soil in portions of Georgia. In Albany this spring the light emitted has been remarkable, and a correspondent writes: "Pedestrians have caught this luminous substance on their feet, and their path would be marked for a short distance by the light."

Storm Signals.

As the coming of a great storm is heralded by the display of cautionary signals, so is the approach of that dread and fatal disease, Consumption of the Lungs, usually announced in advance by pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers glandular swellings, and kindred outward manifestations of the internal blood poison, which, if not promptly expelled from the system, attacks the delicate tissues of the lungs, causing them to ulcerate and break down. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the greatest remedy for this, as for all diseases having their origin in bad blood. It improves the appetite and digestion, increases nutrition and builds up the wasted system.

THE Treasury Department is informed that many of the new dollars have been split and filled so skilfully as to almost defy detection.

If bilious, or suffering from impurity of the blood, or weak lungs, and fear consumption (scrofulous disease of the lungs), take Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" and it will cure you. By druggists.

ORDERS have been issued to the military and naval forces of Russia to be in a state of constant readiness for active service.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE average weekly consumption of coal in London is 250,000 tons.

One Cent Invested

In a postal card on which to send your address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will, by return mail, bring you free, particulars about work that both sexes, of all ages, can do, and live at home, wherever they are located, earning thereby from $5 to $25 per day, and upwards. Some have earned over $50 in a single day. Capital not required; you are started free.

If you have a Cold, Cough, (dry-hacking) Croup, Cankered-throat, Catarrh Dropping causing cough—Dr. Kilmer's Indian Cough Cure (*Consumption Oil*) will relieve instantly—heals and cures. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle

'ROYAL GLUE' mends anything! Broken China, Glass, Wood. Free Vials at Drugs & Gro

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
WILL HELP
ANY WOMAN
Suffering from Kidney Disease or from troubles peculiar to her sex.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It has stood the test of twenty years in relieving periodical pain, promoting regularity of seasons, and banishing weakness, backache and consequent nervous distress.

Probably no other woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. L—— of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. *It has done me Worlds of good.*" Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. *They are a regular God-send.* All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

EVERYONE SPEAKS WELL OF IT.

Rochester, N. Y., March 68, '83.

For many years I have been troubled with severe pains in the back of my head and neck, the pain being so severe at times that I was nearly insane, and my friends feared that I would be. Lumps as large as a hickory nut would swell up on my forehead and neck. I tried many different kinds of medicines and physicians, but none seemed to reach my case, until I commenced the use of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and before I had used it four days the pain left my neck and shoulders and went to my hips and limbs. I continued taking the remedy, and the disease seemed to work downward, but there was but little pain. I am still using the remedy, and I feel confident it will entirely cure me; for I am so much better and stronger than I have been for years. I cheerfully recommend it to all.

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. PHŒBE WHEATON,
110 Mt. Hope Avenue.

Sworn Statement from a Well-known Individual.

Lockport, N. Y.

A short time ago I was afflicted with rheumatism so badly that I could not move. My hands and limbs were all swollen. One leg was so badly swollen that it burst the skin. The Sheriff of our county advised me to try Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and bought me a bottle. After taking the remedy one day I felt relieved, and in less than two weeks I was able to go to work and have not felt rheumatism since. Three bottles cured me, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from rheumatism. CHAS. ROBILLARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, 1883.

M. J. TORELL, Notary Public.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy and take no other. Price $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

Highest Awards of Medals in Europe and America.

The neatest, quickest, safest and most powerful remedy known for Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Backache, Weakness, cold in the chest and all aches and pains. Endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists of the highest repute. Benson's Plasters promptly relieve and cure where other plasters and greasy salves, liniments and lotions are absolutely useless. Beware of imitations under similar sounding names, such as "Capsicum," "Capsicin," "Capsicine," as they are utterly worthless and intended to deceive. ASK FOR BENSON'S AND TAKE NO OTHERS. All druggists.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Proprietors, New York.

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HENRY WARD BEECHER
by Thos. W. Knox. An Authentic and Complete History of his Life and Work from the Cradle to the Grave. *The Reasoning Book for Agents. The Fast & Cheapest.* Splendidly illustrated. *Sells like wildfire.* Distance no hindrance for *we pay the Freight and give Extra Terms.* Send for circulars. Address S. S. SCRANTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

R.R.R. Radway's Ready Relief

CURES AND PREVENTS
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache, Asthma.

DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and Is the Only PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

MALARIA

**Chills and